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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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VOL. XXVI NO. 59 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

No Quarter To Defiant Clove Dealers

Opposition On Horns Of Dilemma

LATTHE DRIVES THEM FROM PILLAR TO POST

Jamnadas Mehta Caught Out: Govt. Come Out With Flying Colours

Amazing scenes of confusion among the Opposition ranks were witnessed on Wednesday evening in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, when Government scored an almost unanimous victory by 80 votes against one, on a motion on which Opposition members directed a continuous attack against Government for more than two hours.

LATTHE TURNS SCALES

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, caught the whole of the Opposition in a trap, by pointing out that their motion intended to reject the entire demand, and its acceptance meant that instead of doing good to the inferior servants, they would be voting against even the rise in the salaries as proposed by Government!

OPPOSITION NON-PLUSSED

Then followed scenes of confusion. The Opposition members were non-plussed and sat silent in their seats as the Finance Minister opened his barrage for more than 20 minutes. Government benches had a hearty laugh not so much at the mistake committed by the mover, as at the helplessness of the Opposition who were at a loss to do anything that might retrieve the position!

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta went round the Opposition benches tendering advice as best he could but he failed to rouse them as they were taken aback, the sudden situation, which none of them had foreseen.

MOVE FOR WITHDRAWAL

At last when the Speaker had put the motion to vote and obtained the verdict of the House, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta got up in his seat and suggested that the motion might be withdrawn. What they wanted was only a division on the issue of salaries for inferior servants and for this purpose the next amendment would be suitable.

But at this stage the Speaker could not permit its withdrawal and to add to this predicament, a Parliamentary Secretary pressed the motion for a division amidst laughter.

BETWEEN DEVIL AND DEEP SEA

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Leader of the House, played his cards well and left the Opposition helplessly caught between the devil and the deep sea.

The Opposition by now was completely demoralised and confusion arose in their ranks, when they noticed the Congress Party whips busy asking their men not to stir out of their seats and not to vote on this position. For a minute it seemed that Government awaited to know how the Opposition members would act, when they would be made solely responsible for any result of voting that might follow.

It soon became apparent that instead of walking into the Ayes Lobby, Opposition members began to trickle one by one into the Government Lobby.

Having thoroughly enjoyed the joke, the Government benches received another whip to vote and they walked into the Noes Lobby

POSITION REVERSED

The result was a stunning defeat by 80 votes against one only for a proposition, on which the Opposition was bent upon forcing a division. Actually it was the Government who forced the division.

OPPOSITION FOILED

This conduct of the Opposition was all the more surprising, because only in the afternoon an imposing circular was issued that the several groups had decided to offer organised Opposition to Government and a complete list of cut motions on which they should call for divisions was supplied to several members. On the very first motion a debacle occurred, which shattered the Opposition forces like a summer cloud while it was expected they would hold together in the manner such an occasion demanded.

CAUGHT NAPPING

"We were caught napping" said a member who came out of the Assembly Hall. Everybody was so anxious to bombard the Congress Government for things that it had done or not done. But at the very outset the Opposition move acted like a boomerang and left them a little sadder and wiser.

(DETAILS ON PAGE 8.)

ECHO OF ASSEMBLY BOMB CASE

Plight Of B. K. Dutt In Prison

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, March 8.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., interviewed Mr. B. K. Dutt, the life prisoner of Assembly Bomb Case, yesterday in Delhi District Jail and learnt that Dutt is kept in solitary confinement had no interview with his relations for several years and, even after transfer from Andamans, had no opportunity to do so.

IS IT TRUE?

Child Of 15 Days Reported To Be Talking

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, March 9.

It is reported in a local paper that a child born at village Nelada near Navsari is after fifteen days is eating because teeth have come up and is reported to be able to speak, though in faltering tone.

MANY JAPANESE DROWNED

Sequel To Chinese Breaching Dykes And Flooding Country

HANKOW, March, 9.

The Chinese claim they breached the dykes and flooded the country. Many Japanese have been drowned and the survivors have been surrounded. Tanks have been rendered useless.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CROSS YELLOW RIVER

HANKOW, March, 9.

The Japanese have crossed the Yellow River at Szeshui cutting the Lunghai Railway, 25 miles from Chengchow junction of Lunghai and Peking-Hankow Railways. Nine-hundred men and twenty tanks have crossed.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL TROUBLE WORSENING

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, March 9

Muslims have provisionally decided not to celebrate the Moharram due to the restriction placed on carrying unlimited number of lathis with tazias and alams. That is the only restriction, placed under orders, passed under Sec. 144 yesterday.

A meeting of Muslims being held in Jama Masjid in front of Kotwali, where speeches were delivered condemning local authorities and the Congress Government.

It appears that telegrams have been sent to the Governor seeking his intervention and Muslims are still pinning their hopes in the latter's intervention. But it seems clear that the district authorities have full support of the Government and the District Magistrate had a long talk with Pandit Nehru in Congress Committee's Offices yesterday.

On Pandit Nehru's advice, Hindus have opened shops to-day but most of the Muslim shops are observing hartal in protest. Lorry loads of armed police are marching through the city. Even last night, brickbats were thrown on one Hindu marriage party.

This demand of the Muslims, that Hindu marriages should be abandoned during the Moharram, is quite novel. No less than 30 Hindu marriages are fixed in this week at Allahabad and the authorities have already issued permits to take out the marriage processions.

Twenty-seven Arrested In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, March 9.

Twenty-seven persons have so far been arrested in connection with the Sunni-Shia clash on the night of March 7. As a result of excellent arrangements made by the police calm prevails now everywhere.—A. P.

SEC. 144 DECLARED IN MEERUT

MEERUT, March 9.

The District Magistrate of Meerut has promulgated an order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting carrying of lathis and other weapons during the period from March 8 to 13

This precautionary measure has been taken owing to the coincidence of Moharrum and Holi festivals.—A.P.

SUNNI-SHIA TENSION

JULLUNDER March 9.

Some anxiety is being felt by the local authorities over the relations between Sunnis and Shias in the village of Fokoha near Jullunder cantonment. The trouble commenced some time ago when a few Sunnis became fierce. All efforts to bring about amicable relations have hitherto proved unsuccessful. It is now feared that there may be some trouble in the Moharram.

Congress Stiffens Boycott

Move To Foil Smuggling

Picketing Of Recalcitrant Dealers Authorised *By B. P. C. C.*

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE AT ITS URGENT MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT DECIDED TO TAKE DIRECT ACTION AGAINST RECALCITRANT CLOVE-DEALERS IN THE CITY, STILL DEALING IN FOREIGN CLOVES AGAINST THE DECLARED WILL OF THE CONGRESS.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C. was in the chair.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Joint Secretary of the B. P. C. C., moved the following resolution:

"In accordance with the direction contained in the statement of the Congress President and the resolution passed by the Clove Boycott Committee on the subject of boycott of foreign clove, the B. P. C. C. appeals to the citizens of Bombay and, especially, the dealers in clove to completely stop all dealing in foreign cloves, including importing, buying and selling, and to abstain rigidly from using cloves, until the unjust decrees against the Indian clove dealers in Zanzibar are rescinded.

"The B. P. C. C. further authorises its office-bearers to resort to picketing, if the situation so demands."

Mr. S. K. Patil observed that the meeting had to be hurriedly called due to tense and unexpected situation in the country's boycott of foreign cloves. After referring to the decision taken by the Congress in this connection, as a reply to the monopolistic trade decrees passed by authorities in Zanzibar to the detriment of the interests of the 20,000 Indians who built up the trade there, Mr. Patil said that the situation had now taken a new turn.

NEW TURN IN SITUATION.

Seventy-five per cent. of the clove trade of India had to pass through the part of Bombay, and generally, the merchants and dealers in clove had magnificently responded to the call of the Congress. But the Zanzibar authorities had held out a new threat, that if the ban were not raised, then the Indians had to face the consequences. On the one hand, he had threatened social boycott by the Arabs of Indian traders there, and, on the other, the threat of repression. Moreover, the authorities were using all kinds of subterfuges like the importing of clove in small parcels in order to break the morale of the boycott.

In India, there had been developments of a serious type. Certain merchants in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta had tried to make a desperate bid to smuggle the Zanzibar cloves and the price had leapt up from Rs. 16 per maund to Rs. 45 and even more.

CONTROL OVER DEALERS.

Therefore, the time had come for the Congress to tighten up their control over the dealers. All stock should be handed over to the B. P. C. C., he suggested, or the stock should bear the Congress seal. Unless that was done, there could be no knowing where all the clove, stocked by the dealers, would find its way; it might find itself in some of the States where Congress had no control. In that case, the boycott of the foreign clove would be weakened.

It might, therefore, be necessary even to take direct action and to resort to picketing so that the situation could be brought under control.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. S. A. Brelvi and supported by Dr. Vora and when put to vote, it was unanimously passed.

PLEBISCITE IN AUSTRIA

Absolute Secrecy About Issues To Be Decided On Sunday

VIENNA, March, 9.

Reuter understands that a plebiscite on the question of free and independent Austria has been planned for Sunday.

It is learnt officially that the question to be decided by Sunday's plebiscite will not be disclosed until Saturday, in order to get "the popular opinion uninfluenced by propaganda". Only those over twenty-four can vote, and this provision will eliminate a large percentage of the Nazi supporters. —Reuter.

MORE POLITICALS TO BE RELEASED IN PUNJAB

"But I'll Lock Them Again If They Preach Violence," Says Premier

LAHORE, March 9.

The Premier announced in the Punjab Legislative Assembly today that during the next few weel he expected to let off seven political prisoners other than those convicted of violence, but at the same time he warned that if any one of them preached violence when at liberty Government would not hesitate to put him again behind the bars.—A.P.

ECHO OF BANGALORE "DISTURBANCE"

Govt. Withdraws All Prosecution Cases

BANGALORE, March, 9.

The Mysore Government have withdrawn the prosecution against the remaining accused in what is known as the Bangalore Disturbance Case. The question of remitting the sentences of those, who had already been convicted and sentenced is, however, under consideration.

It is recalled that the disturbances occurred in Bangalore following the arrest of Mr. K.F. Nariman of Bombay on October 24.—A. P.

HAILSHAM TO SUCCEED HALIFAX

LONDON, March 9.

Lord Hailsham succeeds Lord Halifax as Lord President of the Council and Lord Maugham succeeds Lord Hailsham as Lord High Chancellor.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

DE VALERA MEETS HOARE

LONDON, March 9.

Mr. De Valera had a surprise interview with Sir Samuel Hoare this afternoon lasting for an hour and half. Sir Samuel Hoare is responsible for affairs in Northern Ireland. A meeting of Anglo-Irish Ministers concerned with trade and agriculture opened at 5-30 p.m. On the progress of to-night's talks will depend. It is believed, whether or not the Irish Delegation will return to Dublin on Saturday.—Reuter.

RELEASE NIEMOELLER

LONDON, March 9.

A telegram from Church Elders expressing their deep concern at the further detention of Pastor Niemoeller by the Secret Police has been sent to Herr Hitler, and other Ministers.

The telegram is signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and others.—Reuter.

Ex-Premier Ordered To Leave Chamber

INCIDENT IN C. P. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Dr. Raghavendra Rao Refuses To Unconditionally Withdraw Objectionable Remarks

NAGPUR, March 9.

A sensation was caused in the C. P. Legislative Assembly this afternoon, when the Speaker, Mr. Gupta, asked Dr. Raghavendra Rao (Member representing Bilaspur Rural Constituency) who was the Prime Minister of the Interim Cabinet in C. P. before the Congress accepted office, to leave the Chamber for the day, following the latter's refusal to withdraw unconditionally certain remarks concerning the Prime Minister, which he made yesterday during the question hour.

As Dr. Raghavendra Rao was leaving the House, Congress Members thumped the benches

Soon after tea interval, Mr. D. P. Misra, Minister for Local Self-Government, drew the attention of the Speaker to certain expressions, which Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao used yesterday during the question hour concerning the present Government and the Prime Minister.

Mr. Mishra considered that Mr. Rao's remarks were objectionable, and enquired what action the Speaker proposed to take.

It would be recalled that the Speaker yesterday agreed to consider the request to expunge these remarks from the proceedings of the Assembly.

CONDITIONAL WITHDRAWAL WILL NOT DO

The Speaker, Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, holding that the remarks were objectionable and should not have been uttered on the floor of the House asked Mr. Rao to withdraw them.

Mr. Rao said that while he still believed what he said yesterday, he would withdraw as desired by the Speaker.

This was the signal for several speeches of protest from Congress benches, Speakers urging that the member concerned (Raghavendra Rao) should be asked to withdraw the remarks unconditionally, and tender an apology.

The Law Minister, Mr. M. Y. Shariff intervening said conditional withdrawal was not proper and not befitting the dignity of the House.

The Finance Minister, Mr. D. K. Mehta, drew the attention of the Chair to the action the Speaker could take, if suitable amends were not made.

The Speaker, Mr. Gupta, thereupon repeatedly requested and finally appealed to Mr. Rao to withdraw his remarks without any condition, but Mr. Rao adhered to what he said and was not prepared to add a word more.

The Speaker then asked Mr. Rao to leave the House for the day.

MINISTER WITHDRAWS REMARKS

After Mr. Raghavendra Rao left the chamber, Mr. S. W. A. Rizvi, from the Opposition benches drew the Chair's attention to certain expressions used by the Minister, Mr. D. P. Mishra, today directed against Mr. Rao when the latter, while withdrawing again repeated the remarks he made yesterday.

The Speaker asked the Minister to withdraw the same, and Mr. Mishra did accordingly.

It will be recalled that Mr. Raghavendra Rao before leaving the chamber explained that his remarks were an attack on the Government and not personal criticism of the Prime Minister.—A.P.

CONGRESS MEMBER ASKED TO LEAVE

LAHORE, March 9.

Excitement was caused in the Assembly to-day, when in the course of discussion on Budget estimates, Mr. Dunichand (Congress) was asked by the Chair to leave the Chamber.

The Hon. Mian Abdul Haye, Education Minister was replying to the criticism advanced against his department. He stated that they had given Rs. 30,000 for rural dispensaries, when Mr. Dunichand stated that that was not enough.

The Speaker requested Mr. Dunichand not to interfere. But Mr. Dunichand got up and wanted to explain his position, when the Speaker asked him not to interrupt and stated that he would have to exercise his powers, if the member persisted in interrupting.

Thereupon, Mr. Dunichand again got up and insisted on explaining his position. The Speaker then asked him to leave the House.

The Education Minister then continued his speech.

After about half an hour, at about 4 p.m., Lala Dunichand was called back at the intervention of Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Leader of the Opposition who requested the Chair to consider the matter as closed. Lala Dunichand came back and took his seat amidst sarcastic cheers from the Ministerial benches.

During the question hour in the Assembly, the Finance Minister, the Hon. Mr. Manoharlal told the House that 42 prisoners in the Punjab jails were ranked as terrorist who include Dhanwantri, Gurmukh Singh and Inder Pal.

The Hon. Mr. Manoharlal added that no allowance was paid to the family of any of these prisoners, they being convicted under the criminal law.

Another question elicited the information that there were four State prisoners in the Punjab jails, namely, Sardar Teja Singh Swatantra M.L.A., Sardar Teja Singh alias Basdev Singh, Mr. Ramkishen and Sardar Channan Singh. A sum of Rs. 32 was being paid as allowance to Sardar Teja Singh Swatantra's family; Rs. 20 to Sardar Teja Singh's (alias Basdev Singh) family and Rs. 40 to Mr. Ramkishen's family.

Dewan Chamanlal inquired why such a poor allowance was fixed for Sardar Teja Singh Swatantra who is a Member of the House, when the Members of the House were drawing Rs. 20 as allowance per day.

The Finance Minister replied that it had been fixed by his predecessors.

The Opposition members stressed if Government thought that the allowances given to these prisoners were adequate.

The Finance Minister stated that he would recommend the reconsideration of the matter to the Premier.—United Press.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for mofussil a capable hand well-up in correspondence, accounts, able to type, for the post of Secretary, one travelled abroad and knowing Gujarati preferable. Apply stating academic qualifications, experience, nationality, age, and minimum salary with and without house rent to Adv. Box No. 8113. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted two experienced Sub-Editors for the "Searchlight", Patna. The candidate will have to join at once. Apply stating minimum pay expected. (8117)

Engineers and Overseers. People with experience in reinforced concrete construction and building works in general may apply to Box No. 8116, "Bombay Chronicle" stating salary expected and all other information regarding their education and experience.

Wanted A. Gujarati knowing undergraduate or a matriculate lady teacher for a Girls' School in Junagadh City. Salary Rs. 50 p.m. in the grade of Rs. 50-5-2-75. Service Pensionable. One having teaching experience will be preferred. Appointment will be on probation in the first instance. Applications will be received upto 15th April, 1938 by the Chief Educational Officer, Junagadh State. (8098)

Wanted—Paid Inspectors to appoint Agents and to organise and sell our Marriage Aid Certificates and Relief Bonds of Rs. 5 each, under which loans are granted free of interest. Salary Rs. 50 p.m. Allowances extra. Apply: The Sudhama Provident Funds, Ltd., New Delhi. (9905)

Wanted an experienced and Competent Manager for a Limited Company a Marwari graduate in Arts or Commerce having sufficient experience in business and over 40 years of age will be preferred. Pay according to qualification and experience. Apply sharp to S. C. Gupta, Kurseong, Darjeeling. (9900)

Wanted teachers either sex for a new school to be started in June All subjects including music, physical training, Gujarathi-knowing preferred. Also lady teachers to work in the Montessorie and primary departments. Apply with testimonials stating qualifications, experience and minimum salary required to Box No. 9911. "Bombay Chronicle"

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE SURAT ELECTRICITY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Surat Electricity Company, Limited, will be held on THURSDAY, the 24th March, 1938, at 4 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1937.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of Dewan Bahadur Chunilal M. Gandhi, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. R. C. Giles, who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To elect Mr. Natwerlal M. Jhaveri, B.A., LL.B., who retires under Article 106, as a Director.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 14th to MONDAY, the 28th March, 1938, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1938. (8108)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to fill a temporary vacancy in the Motor Vehicles Department of the Bombay City Police. Applicants must have had a thorough training in Motor Mechanics and must be good drivers. Knowledge of Office work is also essential. The person selected will be subject to all the rules and regulations concerning discipline, etc. of the Force.

2. Pay Rs. 300, conveyance allowance Rs. 50 and clothing allowance Rs. 10 per mensem with free quarters, subject to any cut or revision of pay which may be ordered by Government hereafter.

3. Intending applicants should send in their applications in their own handwriting, stating their age, educational qualifications and practical experience in motor mechanics, together with certificates of moral character from two respectable persons.

4. Applications should be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Taxation, Head Police Office, Bombay, and should reach him not later than the 26th March 1938.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 8th March, 1938. (8099)

Public Notices

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Central Bank of India, Limited, will be held at the Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of MARCH, 1938, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the period ending 31st December, 1937.
2. To declare a Dividend and a Bonus.
3. To elect Sir D. H. Bhiwandiwalla who vacates his seat under Article 86 of the Articles of Association and who is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect three Directors in place of those who retire by rotation under Article 94 of the Articles of Association read with regulation 78 of Table "A" of the Indian Companies Act and who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To do such other work as may be placed before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board.
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Manager.

Bombay, 25th February, 1938.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 7th March, 1938, to the 26th March, 1938, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Manager.

N.B.—Dividend Warrants for the half-year ending 31st December, 1937, will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses on and after the 28th day of March, 1938. Intimation of any change of address should be given to the Bank immediately. 8109.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Weaving Assistant in the Department of Industries.

PAY:—The provisional scale of pay is Rs. 120-10/2-150 and is subject to revision.

QUALIFICATIONS:—Candidates should (a) have completed the full Textile Course in a recognised Technical Institute, (b) possess not less than five years' practical experience in hand weaving, (c) be able to speak, read and write English and one of the Vernaculars of the Presidency and possess a colloquial knowledge of a second vernacular, and (d) ordinarily be less than 30 years in age. Preference will be given to those domiciled in the Bombay Presidency.

CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT:—The post is temporary vice permanent incumbent on leave and the appointment is terminable with effect from the date the incumbent resumes duty. The selected candidate will have to inspect the work and progress of the peripatetic weaving institutions of the Department in the Southern Division by touring for about twenty days each month with Hubli as his Headquarters for which he will be given only the permissible Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance.

APPLICATIONS:—(a) Applications should be complete with evidence as to age, place of birth, domicile, caste and sub-caste, details of educational qualifications, particulars of experience and positions held, if any, together with copies of certificates and details of vernaculars known and whether employed at present or not.

(b) Applications should be sent by registered post to the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay and must reach him on or before 22nd March, 1938.

(c) Canvassing for appointment in any form will be a disqualification.

Applicants who may be called for interview at Bombay will have to do so at their own expense.

Those who have already applied need not apply again.

P. B. ADVANI,
Director of Industries.
Bombay, 8th March 1938. 8102.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of 600 Tons of Road Asphalt of different kinds so as to reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, on or before the 29th March 1938 at 4 P.M.

The details can be had from the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 5.

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,
7th March, 1938. 8105.

Public Notices

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

Notification of an Improvement Scheme under Section 354C(1)(A)(c) PALTON ROAD ESTATE—IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

Scheme No. 73 for accommodating poorer & Working Classes.

PURSUANT to Section 354C-(1)(A)(c) of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that with the approval of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay already obtained, I, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, propose to make an Improvement Scheme for a portion of Municipal Ward A of the City of Bombay for the construction of buildings for the accommodation of the poorer and working classes within the limits of the area comprised in the Scheme which area is shown by red lines on a Map (being plan No. 938 dated the 18th October, 1937).

The total area of the lands required is approximately 5,228 sq. yards. All the lands comprised in the Scheme are already vested in the Corporation and no acquisition of land will be necessary.

The Map (being plan No. 938 dated the 18th October 1937) of the area comprised in the Scheme may be seen during office hours at the office of the said Corporation at Cruikshank Road, within the Fort of Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1938.

(Sd.) I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
(8083)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

AUCTION SALE by the order of the First Class Court at Poona at Jayashree Bhuwan, Queens Gardens Poona of a precious and rare collection of Venetian marble statues a first class Billiard Table an exquisite set of dining Table and Chairs, Sofas, bedsteads, cupboards, chairs, dressing tables, chests of drawers, rich crockery, brass and copper pots, dinner vessels, durrees, high class clock, organ, library, Frigidaire, electric fittings, flower vases, etc., etc., belonging to Raja Pratapgirji Narsingirji will be held on Tuesday, the 15th March 1938 at 1 P.M. in the matter of Darkhast No. 915|36 (Ganeshnarayen Onkarmal vs. Raja Pratapgirji). For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Solicitors,
33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. (8114)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits standing in the name of Bai LAXMIBAI, wife of Amrut Waman Dalal late of Buldhana (Berars) ..... Deceased.

RAMKRISHNA AMRUTRAO DALAL, of Buldhana (Berars) Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, landlord son of the said deceased residing at Buldhana aforesaid.

..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 5th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight and in the second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,

The 5th day of March, 1938.
Messrs. M. V. GOKHALE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys. (8118)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL will welcome suggestions from registered medical practitioners, medical associations, etc. regarding the revision of the Code of Medical Ethics. The suggestions should be sent to the Registrar, Bombay Medical Council at 19, New Marine Lines, Bombay. (8112)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 2071 of 1937.

NARPAR RAGHAVJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) SHAMJI HEMRAJ, (2) KURPAL SHAMJI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Sutri, District Cutch and at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay respectively on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Cutchi Dassa Oswal Mahajan and (3) RATTANSEY VIRJI, (4) DEVJI RAISEY, (5) HIRJI KANJI, (6) CHATURBHUJ KHAISEY, (7) RATTANSI DAMJI, (8) TRICUMJI PATRAMAL, (9) BHAWANJI VARDHMAN, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the present Trustees of the Cutchi Dassa Oswal Mahajan, the defendants 3 and 5 to 9 residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay and Defendant No. 4, residing at Hubli, District Dharwar ..... Defendants.

To,

ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE CUTCHI DASSA OSWAL MAHAJAN.

Notice under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Pursuant to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Somjee on the 21st day of January 1938, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that the above suit has been filed in this Honourable Court by the abovenamed Plaintiff against Defendants 1 and 2 abovenamed for themselves and on behalf of all other members of the Cutchi Dassa, Oswal Mahajan praying inter alia for the following reliefs:

(a) That it may be declared that the Defendants 1 and 2 and|or Nos. 3 to 6 were not justified in diverting any part of interest on the said 3-1|2 per cent. Government Loan Notes to any other purpose except that of giving annual caste dinner.

(c) That the Defendants Nos. 1, 2 and|or 3 to 6 may be by ordered to render an account of the interest realised on the said Government Loan Notes and the expenses incurred for giving caste dinner and may be ordered to credit surplus to the said Swami Vatsal dinner account in the name of Champubai widow of Thakersi Hirji, Ratansi Asaria and the Plaintiff.

(c) That in the alternative Defendants Nos. 1, 2 and|or 3 to 6 may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiff for handing over the same to the present Trustees of the said fund surplus amount of interest that may be found lost to the said fund.

(d) That for the purposes aforesaid all necessary inquiries may be made and directions given.

(e) That if necessary the Consent Decree in suit No. 1181 of 1932 dated the 10th February 1934 may be rectified by separately mentioning the amount of surplus interest on the said Government Loan Notes of Rs. 21,000.

(f) That the Defendants or one or more of them may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit to the Plaintiff or that the same may be otherwise provided for.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of the said suit is fixed for the 11th day of April, 1938.

Dated this 3rd day of FEBRUARY, 1938

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 3rd day of February, 1938.
Messrs. AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. (8110)

Public Notices

THE INDIAN WOMEN'S EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Is offering two SCHOLARSHIPS of £250 each to suitable Indian women applicants for fifteen months training and experience as teachers in England. Applicants must be graduates of an Indian University with teaching experience. Term commences September, 1938.

The selected candidates will be required to pay their own return passages. Applications stating qualifications, age, teaching experience, medical certificate and recommendation from the head of the Institution in which the candidate is at present employed should reach the Secretary Indian Women's Education Association, Northbrook Room, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W 7, not later than the 30th April, 1938. (8063)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, GWALIOR STATE.

Case No. 6/91 Execution.

NOTICE.

The Manager, GWALIOR STATE TRUST, LTD.
Decree-holder
vs:
Rai SAHIB SETH MOOLCHAND,
Proprietor of the firm of Panna Lal Ganesh Das, Guna.
Judgment Debtor.
for Rs. 3,65,096-12-11.

In the above case 17 houses belonging and mortgaged with the Judgment Debtor, situated in Guna Town and Guna Cantt. will be put to auction on the spot through the Nazir of Court of District Sub-Judge, Guna on Wednesday, the 20th April, 1938 at 11 A. M.

The houses in question are situated on the main road and enjoy a prominent position and can be utilized both for residence as well as shops. Their values range from about Rs. 5 thousand to 60-70 thousand rupees.

All concerned are, therefore, hereby notified that the intending purchasers may avail themselves of this opportunity by bidding at the auction.

V. K. DONGRE,
2-3-38
Registrar.
High Court, Gwalior. 8104.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 1905 BALES (BERAR, KHANDESH, ETC.) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th March, 1938, at 2-15 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance office concerned the above mentioned Cotton slightly damaged by water salved from the fire that lately occurred in the Cotton Godown of the Dawn Mills.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY), at 5-30 p.m (S. T.), at Hughes Road, Opp. Messrs. Hyland Co., of Complete Household Furniture, H. M. V. Cabinet Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington No. 12, Royal and Corona Portable Typewriter, Kelvinator, Chesterfield Sets, Zula Sofa Cabinet, Godrej Safe, English Billiard Table, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

To be held on SUNDAY, 13th March 1938, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sharp, at the Old Turf Club Office, No. 1 Club Road, Byculla, Bombay, now the premises of Messrs. J. CRAWFORD, of well made drawing, dining and bed room furniture, Refrigerator-Radio, crockery, glassware, cutlery, silver and platedware, Pictures, utensils, etc. the property of Dr. G. McElligott, M. R. C. V. S.

The property will be on view on the 12th instant.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF MODERN HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, Gramophone, Carpet, Kelvinator, Radio, Chesterfields, Steel safe, glassware, crockery, platedware, etc. TO-DAY (THURSDAY), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Marble Hall" Wodehouse Road, near old station on view. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers. Tel. No. 22801.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A lot of old arms and ammunition consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols revolvers, cartridges, swords, bayonets, etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

She Stoops to Conquer!

SABITADEVI

Glamour-queen of the Screen . . . NOW becomes a working-girl . . . .

AND ACHIEVES THE GREATEST TRIUMPH OF HER GREAT CAREER.

"300 Days AND AFTER"

with

MOTILAL

Directed by: SARVOTTAM BADAMI.

From Sat. Next

AT

THE WEST-END

TALKIES . . . . . Lamington Rd.

QUITE ENOUGH: ONE INCH ADVT.!

For, "SANT NAMDEO" is every inch a sweet picture, Marathi musical, produced by Minerva. Coming on SATURDAY at the CENTRAL.

The ROXY Talkies are extending the run of New Theatres' "VIDYAPATI"

The picture therefore cannot be released just yet at PLAZA Talkies, Dadar

Arrangement has been made to show BOMBAY TALKIES' "JEEVAN PRABHAT"

From Sat. 12th at PLAZA Talkies, Dadar

9th Glorious Week

CHANDRARAO MORE

AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AT 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Around The Courts

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY.

The Presidency Magistrate, Third Court passed orders to-day in the case in which Manalal Bhooptani, Mahomedally Kara Jethabhai and Nandalal Thobar stood charged with forging a Hundi of the value of Rs. 8,000, and with changing the payee's name and fraudulently using it as genuine knowing to be false and thereby inducing Messrs. Chhaganlal Kestamchand and Co. to deliver Rs. 8,000 on the forged Hundi. They were also charged with aiding and abetting one another.

The Magistrate directed Mahomedally Kara Jethabhai, the second accused, to be discharged, while the first and the 3rd accused were ordered to stand their trial at the ensuing sessions of the Bombay High Court.

Hirjibhai Dhunjibhai Elavia (60), a lawyer's clerk residing at 12, Old Police Court Lane, in the Fort area, trampled upon by the horse of a hack victoria as he was coming out of the Small Causes Court yard on Tuesday afternoon.

It is stated that the driver was not in his seat at the time.

The man was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he expired soon after admission.

The inquest was adjourned till Friday.

DEATH SENTENCES CONFIRMED

Murder Of A Woman For Ornaments

The death sentences passed by the Sessions Judge of Poona on two persons, Jagannath and Narhari, were confirmed by Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Divetia at the High Court in appeal.

Another man, Kankar Punde, had also appealed against the sentence of transportation in the same case. His sentence was also confirmed.

The appellants along with one Kasam Mahmad and a woman named Noori were charged in the lower court in connection with murder of a woman named Anandibai.

Noori was found not guilty and acquitted. Kasam was convicted of causing the disappearance of the evidence of murder, and he was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The motive for the offence was to rob Anandibai of the ornaments which she was wearing.

GRAND OPENING

OF

"HARIPURA CONGRESS 1938"

MADE BY: WADIA MOVIETONE, and CHICAGO RADIO CO., LTD.

ON

SUNDAY

13TH MARCH

at 10 A. M.

With the Topical, will be shown select scenes from

WADIA PICTURES

UNDER THE PATRONAGE

and in the presence of

SARDAR PATEL

President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Board;

and Hon'ble MINISTERS of the BOMBAY CABINET.

AT

LAMINGTON

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

As. 9; As. 14; Rs. 1-2-0; Rs. 2-4-0; Rs. 3-6-0; and Rs 5-10-0.

PROCEEDS WILL GO TO HARIPURA CONGRESS

Reception Committee.

Booking at:—

(1) The Theatre.
(2) Edward Talkies, Kalbadevi Rd.
(3) Chicago Radio Co., Ltd., Esplanade Rd.

AMATEUR ARTISTES TO GIVE CONCERT AT AT REGAL

The public of Bombay, as would be seen from an advertisement on another page, will have an opportunity of witnessing in Bombay an interesting musical performance by amateur artistes trained by that eminent professor Mr. Ramchander B. Kale. The concert which will be held on Sunday the 27th of March at the Regal Theatre is organized under the auspices of the Gayan Utejak Mandal of Bombay, which was brought into existence about 80 years ago, to popularise Indian music. Its founder was the great social reformer and talented editor of "Rast-Gophtar," an influential weekly newspaper of that time. It had on its roll many eminent and leading citizens, but with their passing away, the Mandal disappeared from the public view.

Since the appointment of Mrs. Freany M. Cama as Secretary of the Mandal, a new life has been put into the activities of the Mandal which had become dormant. Her chief aim is to give the benefit of music to such children who cannot afford fees.

Professor Ramchander generally refrains from taking part in public demonstrations, but he has consented to take part in the performance and demonstrate his mastery of vocal and instrumental music. Twenty amateur artistes belonging to well-known families and trained by Mr. Ramchander will take part in the concert. An excellent programme has been arranged for the entertainment of the public.

This concert of amateur artistes, which is the first of its kind, has been organized by Mrs. Cama for helping pupils to take advantage of receiving tuitions in music free of charge or at a very nominal fee. Her idea is to popularise the art of music and place it in its proper place, in public life of the city.

The performance will be under the patronage and in the presence of the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur.

TAXI DRIVERS DEMAND ADULT FRANCHISE

Joshi's Rent Restriction Bill Supported

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Taxi Drivers of the Bombay Suburban District mustered strong yesterday night to support Mr. S. C. Joshi's Rent Bill and to demand adult franchise for the purpose of elections to Municipalities and Local Boards. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban Taxi Drixers' Association, Bandra. Mr. Dinkar Desai, of the Servants of India Society, presided.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting:—

"This meeting of the Bombay Suburban Taxi Drivers' Association whole-heartedly supports the Rent Restriction Bill of Mr. S. C. Joshi, and urges upon the Bombay Government and both chambers of the Legislature the urgent necessity of granting immediate relief to suffering tenants and requests them to give their solid support to the measure and pass it into law."

"This meeting is of opinion that there cannot be real democracy without adult franchise and therefore urges upon the Government of Bombay the urgent necessity of introducing adult franchise for the purpose of elections to the Municipalities and Local Boards without any further delay."

After a number of Taxi Drivers spoke in favour of the resolutions, the meeting came to a close at midnight.

MADRAS,—The Government have appointed Mr. C. M. Ganesan of the Madras Secretariat Subordinate Service, now working under the Minister for Public Information, as Commissioner of the Sivakasi Municipality in Ramnad District.

HUNGARIAN ARTISTS' EXHIBITION

Interesting Variety Of Painting

(BY C. A. M.)

Andre Karpati, an Exhibition of whose work is on view until 19th March in the Inter-National Book House, Ash Lane, next to Currency Office, Esplanade Road, is exactly the kind of artist who should attempt the work he has produced. He has done work in water and oil colours, at the same time speciality in Pastel.

The Pastel, as a medium is a fikle sort of Jade. Its caressing softness often points the way to temptations which end in disaster. Karpati has resisted these temptations, and the significant feature of his pictures is the manner in which he has subdued his gentle colouring to the strength of the drawing. His "Buddha" and "Towards Nirvana" the best of his Pastel work are too incisive and powerful drawings which convey admirably, in a simple sketch, all the characteristic of the subjects. These two and "For the Salvation of the World" and 'Mary-Mother of Christ," may be said to be completely representative of the artist's finest achievement.

It is of interest to note that the artist, though not a Yogi, as might be suspected, has actually lived a Yogi-like existence. Most of his life he has passed in woods in Hungary, he withdrew himself from the world, dreaming, pondering, cogitating. That is the background of his art in Pastel. As for actual technique and imagination, they are superb. He is a master alike of the strong, purposeful stroke and of the delicate, shy, romantic line and harmonised shades.

Andre Karpati at the same time is good in pencil and crayon portraits.

One should also mention his water and oil colour landscapes and also paintings on silk. The picture of "Christ" on silk is a piece of sound and steady drawing, so difficult to achieve in this medium.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES

Successful Candidates Of Last Election

The following results of the election of members to serve on the various Municipal Committees, held on Monday, were announced by the Mayor on Tuesday:—

There were ten candidates for six vacancies on the Standing Committee. The following six gentlemen have been elected:—Dr. J. A. Collaco, Dr. Sorab P. Mehta, Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, Prof. V. G. Rao, Mr. K. H. Goregaoker and Prof. Sohrab R. Davar.

For the six vacancies in the Improvements Committee there were ten candidates.

The following have been elected:—Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, Mr. Keshav Ganesh Tambe, Dr. P. G. Solanki, Mr. V. N. Vedak, Mr. M. M. Killedar, and Prof. A. Soares.

There were eleven candidates for six seats on the Schools Committee.

The following have been elected:—Mrs. Khadija Shufi Tyabji, Mr. A. L. Curtay, Mr. R. A. Gole, Mr. I. S. Patel, Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukthankar and Mr. V. S. Velinker.

Also Mr. V. C. Setalvad and Miss Shantabai Daundker have been elected to the Schools Committee as Non-Councillor members.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the Excise Advisory Committee, two from each Ward:—Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, Mr. Mathoordas Tricumjee, Dr. Poonsey H. Meishri, Mr. Haji Hasham Ibrahim, Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, Mr. D. S. Babrekai, Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, Mr. M. W. Rajab, Mr S. L. Silam, Dr. D G. Tendulkar, Mr B. G. Parelkar, Dr. H. C. Javle and Mr. Chimanlal Manchubhai.

STUDENTS FORM SOCIALIST GROUP

Sequel To Kamaladevi's Address At Dharwar

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, March 9.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya addressed the Dharwar students on Monday at the Congress House explaining the Haripura resolutions the stressed necessity of the Socialist Party within the Congress to retain its revolutionary character. She appealed to the students to join the Socialist Party. Mr. Shankar Kurtkoti, the Secretary Karnataka Socialist Party, also spoke. He urged the students to strengthen the Party in Karnataka. Many students responded and group was formed.

Mrs Kamaladevi left for Bombay.

Mrs. Kamaladevi will tour the Province in May to organise the Party.

MORE WOMEN ARRESTED

Kurla Match Factory Strike Developments

(From A Correspondent)

KURLA, Wednesday.

The Kurla Match Factory strike began on the 8th of February. As the proprietor refused to come to any terms with the Strike Committee even by the end of February, Messrs. S. V. Parulekar, R. M. Jambhekar and T. T. Suryawanshi saw the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher on the 1st inst. on behalf of the Strike Committee. They put forth the following points to justify the demand of the strikers for a partial withdrawal of the 37.5 to 75 per cent. wage-cut:—

"The Bombay Match Works, Kurla, which employed only 600 workers in 1926 is now employing over 1,500 workers. The Indian Match Industry enjoys cent per cent protection from foreign competition. Taking 1933 as 100 the working class cost of living has, during the last year, gone up by about 8 per cent. And last but not the least, the present wage-rates in this factory are so low that an increase should be given irrespective of any other conditions."

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher immediately instructed the Chief Conciliator to investigate into the financial position of the concern, and by the 5th inst. Mr. Gennings succeeded in getting some figures from Mr. Gulamhussein Ebrahim, the Proprietor of the factory. These figures showed a loss of Rs. 75,000 for 1936 and a loss of Rs. 25,000 for 1937. Upon this Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda proposed that an Arbitration Board be set up to investigate further into the matter and the strike should be called off.

STRIKERS' DEMAND.

The Strike Committee in their meeting held on the 6th inst. considered Mr. Nanda's proposal and communicated to Mr. Nanda their readiness to call off the strike, provided the following demands were immediately satisfied:—

Withdrawal of the case against the eight women strikers.

Reinstatement of all strikers and no victimisation.

The Arbitration Board to begin its work immediately.

MORE WOMEN ARRESTED.

The Proprietor of the factory, however, has not yet accepted Mr. Nanda's proposal and meanwhile 13 more women strikers have been arrested this morning by the Kurla police under Sec. 61 R of the District Police Act.

FREE SERVICE TO SICK AND INJURED

Muslim Ambulance Society Reviews Its Work In 1937

The Annual report for the year 1937 was placed before the Annual General meeting of the Society which was held on April 2nd 1937, at the Ambulance Headquarters. Mr. Syed Mahamad presided.

CONTINUED POPULARITY

During the year under review 567 cases were attended to for invalid transport as compared to 519 of 1936. This certainly proves the continued popularity of the Muslim Division among the ambulances operating in the City. The poor are the most benefited as all transport of the sick or injured is free.

The society is anxiously awaiting the day when they will be in a position to lay an everlasting foundation of the Society. To be able to do this the Society looks forward to the public to support it morally and financially.

DURING RIOTING

Information about rioting at Kamatipura was received on 31st May 1937, at 9-45 p.m. and immediately the Ambulance with a first aid squad attended the spot and removed 12 cases of serious injuries to the J. J. Hospital. First aid was rendered to 6 cases at the Headquarters of the Society.

Throughout the Pilgrim season the Ambulance rendered service to the Pilgrims attending all the incoming ships and removing the sick and invalid Hajis. In a resolution doted 21st September 1937, the Haj Committee have conveyed their thanks to the Division for this service. The idea of promoting efficiency and keenness in ambulance and first aid work was fostered immensely through the provision of competitions that called for better work from all members of the Division.

NURSING DIVISION

At the end of the year the strength of the Nursing Division was fourteen including three officers. Twenty-four practices were held during the year and the average attendance was satisfactory in spite of the fact that there is great difficulty in conducting classes for Purdah ladies especially when no Urdu speaking lady doctor is available. However efforts are being made to educate the Muslim Public on the value of such a desirable institution.

Infectious Diseases Hospital For Poona

(From Our Own Correspondent)

POONA, March, 9.

That the Poona City Municipality intends to have an infectious diseases hospital of its own and that schemes and plans for the same are under consideration, is seen from the latest administration report of this civic body of the City. The report reveals the child mortality of the City to be in the staggering proportions of about 40 per cent. The credit and debit side of the accounts as shown in the report stand equally at 22.90 lakhs.

VILLAGERS' HUTS BURNT DOWN

(From Our Own Correspondent)

POONA, March, 9.

News has been received here of about 30 huts being completely gutted as a result of a fire that broke out on Sunday last in the village of Ketkawale, about eight miles from Saswad in the taluq of Purandar. A large number of villagers have had their year's supplies which perished in the conflagration and they were homeless.

The matter has been taken up by the Purandar Taluq Congress Committee, which has appointed a sub-committee to inquire into the unfortunate villagers' plight, and efforts are also afoot to secure land remission for them.

A TALE FROM AFAR

The following tale ought to be true, if it isn't: "Hitler was out for a drive with a friend and his car ran over a pig from a nearby farm. He sent his companion to the house, with instructions to ascertain the value of the pig and pay for the damage. The man stayed away ten minutes, then twenty, and finally half-an-hour elapsed before he returned staggering under load of vegetables, fruits and good things of all kinds. Asked to explain the unexpected gifts, he said: "I went to the farmer, raised my arm, saying 'Hail, Hitler! I killed the swine!' And then I could hardly stagger away because of all the presents they gave me."

IRIUM THRILLS MILLIONS WITH NEW LUSTER ON TEETH

PEPSODENT *alone* of all tooth pastes contains IRIUM which so amazingly restores natural brilliance to teeth!

Irium is the new *modern* way to remove dull, dingy film — make teeth sparkle, and keep the mouth clean and fresh.

So effective is IRIUM that one good brushing with Pepsodent tooth paste leaves enamel cleaner and more radiant than you have ever before experienced.

Anita Louise, star of WARNER BROTHERS PICTURES, appearing in "THE GO-GETTER"

PEPSODENT TOOTH PASTE

known and sold around the world

7-6-E

it's great fun at the

BOMBAY RACES

Saturday 12th March
Wednesday 16th March
Saturday 19th March
Monday 21st March

ADMISSION RATES AS USUAL (Right of Admission Reserved).

Bombay Races

Yesterday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Knight Jill Wins Juhu Plate: Indian Apprentice Has Nasty Fall

The Charity Meeting in aid of the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund was moderately attended, which is not surprising since it was a full working day. Racing was on commonplace lines and the results in the main were at variance with popular anticipation. A nasty accident marred the proceedings when Karim Sheriff, the apprentice, fell in the Arabian Plate, Division I. He was astride Three Diamonds and was brought down when Taj al Farat, ridden by Shamrao Gaikwad cut in sharply from an outside position below the distance. The extent of his injuries are not known, but I understand he has been seriously injured.

Our apprentice riders who have been given several opportunities this season do not appear to have made much improvement. Very few have been able to steer a straight course and it is a marvel that more accidents have not occurred.

E. Britt, the Australian light weight jockey had a successful afternoon in the saddle. Winning the Maiden Plate, Division II, on an objection, he was concerned in a dead-heat-strangely enough with a horse from his own stable in the Arabian Plate, Division II.

TRAINER EVANS' FIRST WINNER

Raja Dhanrajgir's Knight Jill earned his first winning distinction when taking the Juhu Plate. The son of Knight of the Garter was very capably handled by W. Evans and it was largely a family triumph since this useful galloper is trained by W. Evans, Senior who it will be recalled rode in this country with remarkable success a quarter of a century ago. Rigoletta and Lord Chancellor filled the minor placings, but the well favoured Lord Byron prominent for over six furlongs, failed to stay the distance.

In the very moderate company for the Elephanta Plate Wait-a-Bit found a winning opportunity. Burn had the Akalkot candidate well up from the start and, taking charge a furlong from home, easily disposed of the challenge of the better backed Come-Up. Litlle Broncho accounted for the beaten others.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's speedy Indian bred filly, Miss Lena, recorded her second successive victory when winning the Ballard Plate. There was a ready following for this well grown daughter of Titian and Orange Lena and she won in the style as should all such good things. Very well backed here, neither Tippu Sultan nor Premier were on the money and I do not think we saw the best of Mr. Chotani's pair. The place getters were Prince Shivaji and Fashion, the latter ridden by M. Eude, the French jockey who was making his first appearance at Mahaluxmi.

A FORLORN OUTSIDER.

Cherry Bin, Tohollа and Saif Antar were the best backed in the Mahaluxmi Plate, but backers reckoned without Majid Pasha who brought off a 33-1 shot. Mr. Fazalbhoy's smart pony who had been placed this season, was very capably handled by Kassim Hassan and was not unduly extended to hold the challenge of the useful Cherry Bin. Saif Antar secured the lesser placing, but Tohollа, badly pocketed close home, failed to play his expected bold part.

Al Rabi won the Maiden Plate Division I as generally expected though it was only by a neck that he scored from Jirnas.

Moosa provided the winner of Division I of the Arabian Plate, when the unknown Mahi got home at 18 to 1. Taj al Farat might have won instead of being second had his pilot kept a straight course. It was on this race that Three Diamonds came to grief, bringing down his pilot Karim Sheriff.

The Kolhapur owned Kabadan Jamil won and lost the Maiden Plate on an objection. In scrambling home by a short head Kisha Bapu's three year old interfered with New Luck and the Stewards found there were enough grounds to uphold the objection lodged by Britt, the rider of New Luck. Best backed here Gazal was hard ridden into the third place.

The Kolhapur stable provided the first two in the Arabian Plate and backers had the unusual experience of seeing two horses from the same establishment sharing a dead-heat. They were Mujbil and Ghazalan, both useful sprinters who had previously been seen to advantage. Zainul-Muluk—a winner last week—was again in the fighting. He is a good type who will go on to better things with more experience.

THE MAIDEN PLATE. Division I. Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.
Messrs. T. A. Khan and S. Habibali's AL RABI 8-13, Jadhav 1
Mr. H. Fazalbhoy's JIRNAS 8-7 Naji Dawood 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GOLDEN TICKET 8-7, Yeshwant Devne 3
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's SAIF AL NUSSER 8-7, Fitzerald 4
Not Run:—Nadir 8-7.
Won by neck, 2 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 37 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 27 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 24 for places
Winner trained by A. R. Mahomed.

THE ARABIAN PLATE. Division I. Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III.
W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.
Mr. Syed Shakir Syed Hamid's MAHI 8-3, Fazal Rahiman 1
Mr. K. T. Sampat's TAJ AL FARAT 8-8, Shamrao Gaekwad 2
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's HAMPSTEAD 7-11 cd. 7-12, Fitzerald 3
Rao Bahadur B. I. Powar's MY LUCK 8-0, Yeshwant Devne 4
Not Run:—Layiq Pasha 8-10, Double Height 8-4, Moon Bay 8-2.
Won by 1 length, 1 length, 1 1/4 length.
Time:—1 min. 23 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 189 for win, Rs. 57, Rs. 22 and Rs. 56 for places.
Winner trained by Moosa.

THE MAIDEN PLATE. Division II. Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1937, direct from the country of foaling and which have not won since landing. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.
Rao Bahadur B. I. Powar's NEW LUCK 8-7, Britt ... 1
Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaj's KABADON JAMIL 8-7, Flynn 2
Messrs. S. E. E. Sassoon and Taha Shuwait's GAZAL 8-13, W. Sibbritt 3
Mr. C. N. Permanand's NAYIB AL IRAQ 8-13, Brace 4
All Ran:
Won by shorthead, shorthead. 3 lengths.
Time:—1 min. 37 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 98 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 25 and Rs. 13 for places.
Winner trained by V. V. Powar

THE ARABIAN PLATE. Division II. Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs
Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs; of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's MUJBIL 8-5, Obaid Dead
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GHAZALAN 8-0, Britt ..... Heat 1
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's ZAIN UL MULUK 8-0, Bromley 3
Mr. Fahad Jarulla's KING OF DIAMONDS 8-5, Evans ... 4
Not Run:—Samavi 8-0, Hilal al Nusser 8-5, Nayib al Iraq 8-2.
Deadheat, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time:—1 min. 21 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 37 for win, Rs. 38 on Mujbil, Rs. 18 on Ghazalan, and Rs. 18 for places.
Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE BALLARD PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs
Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV other than those in Starred Class.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's MISS LENA 8-2, Bromley 1
Major D. D. Nimbalkar's PRINCE SHIVAJI 8-12, Brace 2
Captain J. W. Goldsmith's FASHION 8-7, M. Eude ... 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's PREMIER 8-0, E. Britt 4
Not Run:—Behzad 7-9, Miss O K. 7-4.
Tote paid Rs. 28 for win, Rs 12, Rs. 15 and Rs. 21 for places.
Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE. Distance—1 1/4 Miles.
Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
The Raja of Akalkot's WAIT A BIT 8-11, Burn 1
Mrs. L. Musry's COME UP 8-12. Munro 2
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's LITTLE BRONCHO 7-7 cd. 7-8, Whiteside 3
Messrs. P. D. and E. D. Pandole's MUSCADET 8-9, Hutchins 4
Not Run:—Wild Cherry 9-0 Beautiful Girl 8-9.
Tote paid Rs. 40 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 13 and Rs. 25 for places.
Winner trained by A. M. Khairaz.

THE JUHU PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 2,250, Second Rs. 600 Third, Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Raja Dhanrajgir's KNIGHT JILL 8-8, Evans 1
Major General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's RIGOLETTA 8-12, R. H. Jones 2
Mrs. N. E. Raymond's LORD CHANCELLOR 8-10, Selby 3
H. E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow's ASSAULT AT ARMS 9-4. Brace 4
Not Run:—Some Cover 8-0.
Tote paid Rs. 72 for win Rs. 24, Rs. 28 and Rs. 21 for places.
Winner trained by W. Evans.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.
Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.
Mr. H. Fazalbhoy's MAJID PASHA 7-13, Kassim Hassan 1
Mr. H. Romer's CHERRY BIN 8-6, Marrable 2
Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaj's SAIF ANTAR 8-3, Harding 3
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's ORIENT 8-9, Brace 4
All Ran.
Tote paid Rs. 338 for win, Rs. 55, 23, and Rs. 31 for places.
Winner trained by K. H. Irani.

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O. S. K. LINE

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Steamer	Arrival	Departure
London Maru	21st Feb.	10th Mar.
Belgium ,,	5th Mar.	14th ,,
Hotuku ,,	12th ,,	19th ,,
Himalaya ,,	11th ,,	25th ,,
Naples ,,	26th ,,	11th Apl
Borneo ,,	8th Apr	23rd ,,

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GOLD MEDAL FOR C. K. NAYUDU

Hindu Gymkhana Award

BOMBAY, March, 9.

The Managing Committee of the Hindu Gymkhana at its meeting this evening decided to award the L. R. Tairsee Gold Medal (for cricket) to Major C. K. Nayudu this year as the Committee regards him the best cricketeer of the year.

The Committee awards the Cricket Gold Medal every year.—A. P.

MIKE JACOBS' CHALLENGE TO NEGRO CHAMPION

NEW YORK, March 8.

Promoter Mike Jacobs announces that Barney Ross will defend the world welter-weight boxing championship against Negro Henry Armstrong, the present holder of the world feather-weight title in a fifteen-round contest on May 26.—Reuter's Special.

Hindustani Association Of Paris

PARIS. (By Mail).

Mr. Akhtar Husain Raipuri has been elected President of the Hindustani Association of Paris.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31-4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmissions I & II and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s for Transmission III.
A.M.
7-30 Recorded programme. 11-30 AIR Orchestra. Sudh sarang. 11-40 Rambhau Ashtekar.
P.M.
12-10 Nagesh Rao. Bahaduri todi on jaltarang. 12-20 Venubai Devesthali. Madhur bansari, Hee deva Prabhuraj seva. 12-50 AIR Chorus. Mori Baiyan pakara jhakajori. 1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Recorded Programme. 5-30 AIR Orchestra. Bihag Naat. 5-40 Rambhau Ashtekar. 6-0 Munibai. 6-15 Venubai Devasthali. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Books Review in Marathi. 7-15 Anil Biswas. Modern Bengali songs. 8-15 Gokul Ki Sham. By H.M.V. Dramatic Party. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 V. Y. Chowdhary: Mandolin. Malkaunsh. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Variety. Instrumental Duets by AIR instrumentalists. 9-30 News. 9-45 My Choice: 6. Talk by A Menezes. 10-0 Tom H. Rowland: Organ. 10-30 Olive Lloyd: Soprano. 10-40 Salon Orchestra. Zigenner Bitter Sweet Noel Coward. 10-43 Million Airs.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I
A.M.
8-0 Prasanta Das Gupta. 8-30 P. S. Mukerjee. 8-40 Gitasri Mondira Gupta. 8-50 Madan. 9-10 News in English. 9-20 In Hindustani. 9-30 Gitasri Mondira Gupta. 9-45 Ratan Piya. 10-0 Pt. S. K. N. Ratanjaker.
TRANSMISSION II
P.M.
12-30 Vocal Selections. 1-30 Favourite Favourites.
TRANSMISSION III
5-0 B. S. Rawat. 5-15 Gitasri Mondira Gupta. 5-30 For Jack and Jill. 6-0 Pt. S. K. N. Ratanjaker. 6-30 Prasanta Das Gupta. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Life and Literature. Talk in Hindustani by A. S. M. Gorakhpuri. 8-15 Gitasri Mondira Gupta. 8-30 Master Madan. 8-45 Pt. S. K. N. Ratanjaker. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Interlude. 9-50 Matters of Moment. A talk by Edward Thompson. Revealed from B.B.C. 10-5 'Marsia Khani'. 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, 4,905 kc/s
P.M.
5-0 to 7-0 Programmes as in Delhi I. 7-0 Prasanta Das Gupta. Classical music. 7-25 AIR Orchestra 7-35 Pt. S. K. N. Ratanjaker of Morris College. 8-0 to 10-5 Programmes as in Delhi 1. 10-5 Delhi Studio Quartet. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc/s and 49.1 m., 6,109 kc/s (Add 24 minutes for Calcutta Time).
P.M.
12-36 Grand Hotel Orchestra. Vocal Interludes. 1-36 School Programme. 1-51 Secret of Sarat Chandra's Appeal. Talk by S. M. Maitra. 2-6 Recorded Programme. 2-36 'Detective'. 5-6 For countryside. 5-26 Variety Entertainment. 7-6 Chittaranjan Roy. 7-26 Sachin Deb. Burman. 7-51 In Lime-light. 8-6 News. Weather. (Bengali:). 8-21 Bina Dutt. 8-41 Indubala. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Dance Awhile. 9-36 Critical review of current events. By Ian Stephens. 9-51 All Clear.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s
P.M.
6-45 Khabare Atare. 7-45 Chand Bibi. Talk in Hindustani by Mohd. Shafi. 8-0 Readings from Quran. 8-15 Husain K: Qurbani. Talk in Hindustani by M. Habib. 8-30 Readings from 'Seerat-i-Nabvi'. 8-45 Gossip. 9-0 Readings from "Chugtai Ke Afsane'. News. Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 From Producer to Consumer. Talk by R. Ahmad.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.
P.M.
6-0 S. K. Chaubey. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-0 Kumari Mukta Devi. 7-15 Parkash Chand. 7-30 S. K. Chaubey. 7-45 Kumari Mukta Devi. 8-5 Parkash Chand. 8-15 Books. Review in Hindustani by Faiz Ahmed. 8-30 S. K. Chaubey. 9-0 Kumari Mukta Devi. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Modern Poets I have known. Talk by Dewan Chaman Lal. 10-0 Punjab Police Full String Orchestra.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.) GSG 17-79 Mc/s (16.83 m.) GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.), GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.).
P.M.
7-25 Opening 7-30 Pianoforte Recital. 8-5 Steeplechasing at Cheltenham. 8-30 House in Country. 9-15 Recital of Modern Music. 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of Moment. A talk by Edward Thompson. 10-5 Irish Concert.

Bombay Hockey Championship

City Police's Fine Recovery

CHRIST CHURCH AND BARNES OLD BOYS WIN REPLAY

Two more matches were down for decision in the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship on Wednesday, the first one being a replay between the Christ Church and Barnes Ex-Students and the St. Mary's Old Boys. It resulted in a victory for the former by an odd goal in three after a well-contested game.

The second match, which was played between the City Police and the Cheshire Regiment, provided the best hockey so far seen in the tourney at least in the first half, in which the military side played far better than was expected of them and shared honours with one of the best hockey sides in Bombay, the Bombay Police, the score being 1 goal all.

The Police established their superiority in the second half, in which they outclassed their opponents and scored as many as 5 goals to win the match by 6 goals to 1 and with it the right to meet the winners of the Bombay Customs and the Christ Church and Barnes Old Boys in the semi-final round.

FIRST MATCH
Christ Church and Barnes Ex-Students 2 goals.
St. Mary's Old Boys 1 goal.
THE TEAMS
Christ Church and Barnes Ex-Students: Miskeith; Sturtt and D'Souza; Barnett, Harper and Abraham; Walsh, Peters, Lloyd, Coutts and Addie.
St. Mary's Old Boys: Righton; B. Proudfoot and Roberts; Dalvi, Oliveira and Moore; A. Stanley, Couto, C. Stanley, C. Proudfoot and Meyer.
SECOND GAME
City Police 6 goals.
Cheshires 1 goal.
THE TEAMS
City Police: Scott; Hamid I and Jameson; Hamid II, Kader and Stanley; Abbas, Roane, Lazarus, Shanker and Baboo.
Cheshires: Ryder; Dawbarn and Fraser; Robinson, Fordham and Rees; Freeman, Brookes, Wells, Rees II and White.

To-day's Matches

5-30 p. m. "Times of India" v. Young Sports.

PLAGUE IN RANGOON

The town and port of Rangoon have been declared to be infected with plague.

Minister's Tour Programme

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, will leave Bombay on Friday, 11th instant on a tour of inspection of Nira Canals and Shetpal Tank, returning to Bombay on March 14.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, will leave Bombay on March 19 on a visit to Yeola, Kaulana and Nandgaon and will return to Bombay on March 21.

BARODA JOURNALISTS' MEETING

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, March, 9.

An informal general meeting of the Baroda Journalists' Association is to be held here on 11th March to discuss the current topics of Baroda Journalism and to find out ways and means to remove the present disabilities. It is learnt that the Association has decided to meet very often to have close relationship with with its members and to chalk out some programme for raising the status of the profession.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN LIMITED

35, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

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TO-DAY

TO-MORROW

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Sud 9, 1994
Muslim: Moharrum 7, 1357
Parsi: Meher 6, 1307
Hightide: 5-26 19-18
Lowtide: 12-04
Sunrise: 6-52
Sunset: 6-48
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S S Strathaird with mails from London of February 24, due at 4 p.m.

Friday, March 11.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

Their Schedule 'Plane came on Wednesday morning at 11-30 from Kathiawar.

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Vile Parle Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m. at Gandhi Chawk.

FOUND!

Found one Pass No. 121 Second Class Quarterly Season Ticket Matunga or Vadala Road to V. Terminus. Owner should see the undersigned at B. J. Home, King Circle, Matunga.

THE ADULT FRANCHISE LEAGUE

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Adult Franchise League will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7-30 p.m. in the Servants of India Society.

K. AND V. I. EXHIBITION

The Secretary, Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition, Haripura, writes: "The accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition, Vithalnagar, Haripura will be closed by the 31st March, 1938. All communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad."

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the J. D. Bharda Institute and the Association, the second of a series of public lectures on Fine Arts will be delivered by Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Temple on "Art and Cinema" to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p. m. (S.T.) at the hall of the Association, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort. Mr. Francis Low, Editor, "Times of India" will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Mauritius and all Mails for Reunion per extra s.s. 'Indrapoera' via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 12th and 9 a.m. on Sunday the 13th instant respectively.

Superscribed registered and unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Mauritius per s.s. 'Jehangir' via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 and 5 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 17th instant.

SUBURBAN LOCAL BOARD

The election of the Bombay Suburban Local Board is to take place in May next and the preliminary Electoral Roll is already published. The voters should examine the Roll and those who find their names left should submit necessary applications to the Collector of the Bombay Suburban District before 23-3-38. The Congress shall participate in all the elections. Further details in this connection will be published for information of the public after the elections of the office-bearers of the District Congress Committee are over.

FREE EXHIBITION OF RELIGIOUS FILMS

The first of a series of three public exhibitions of Religious Films on Palestine and the Life of Jesus Christ will be shown in the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on Monday the 14th instant at 6-30 p.m. by Mr. E. G. Lazarus, Editor of the "Safety News." The film has been produced by the Religious Film Society of London in association with the Cinema Christian Council and the Missionary Film Committee. The Exhibition is free and open to the public.

CHOGLE BROTHERS' CUP CRICKET TOURNAMENT

This is the third year of the Tournament run under the auspices of H. P. Mitra Samaj, Borivli. The final match of the Tournament is to be continued on Sunday the 13th instant to be played between the Pioneer Cricket Club of Khar and the Cricket Club of Malad, the play commencing at 11 a.m. The Cup to the Winners is to be presented after the finish of the play and Sit. Champaklal Devidas has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

LUNCH TO MR. A. McIVER

A farewell luncheon was given at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Tuesday by Mr. R. M. Pancholi and Mr. M. A. Fazalbhoy to Mr. A. McIver, General Manager of R. C. A. Photophone. Among the guests were Sir Phirose Sethna, Sir Richard Temple, Khan Bahadur A. R. Billimoria and Father Palacios, Principal of St. Xavier's College, besides representatives of the motion picture industry.

Mr. McIver sails for Europe and America on Saturday, and expects to return to India next September. He has recently been appointed manager of R. C. A. Photophone in Southern Europe, North Africa and the Near East.

Mr. A. E. Pollard will officiate during Mr. McIver's absence from India.

MUDHOL 'EN FETE'

On Monday, Mudhol was 'en fete' on account of the investiture ceremony of its Chief. After the ceremony there was a display of military parade.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Prisoner of Zenda" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Baboona". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Nand-Kumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EROS—"It Cant Last Forever" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"A Woman Alone" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m
LAMINGTON—"Mukti" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Meetha Zahar" Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Parnell" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Thin Ice" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Swarajya Seemevar" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Love Under Fire" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. "Heidi" Daily at 4 p.m. show only.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Man-Proof" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Young Men's Parsee Association will be held on Sunday the 20th instant at the Hostel premises, Doslani Building, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay at 10 a.m. (S.T.) to consider the three remaining Items of the Agenda of the annual meeting.

SUBURBAN TAXI DRIVERS' DEMAND FRANCHISE

The Taxi Drivers of the Bombay Suburban District mustered strong to support Mr. S. C. Joshi's Rent Bill and to demand adult franchise for the purpose of elections to Municipalities and Local Boards. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban Taxi Drivers' Association, Bandra. Mr. Dinkar Desai of the Servants of India Society, presided.

B. P ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association and the J. D. Bharda Institute and Library there will be a series of public lectures on the Fine Arts at the hall of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association at 6-15 p. m. (S.T.) on the following days:—

17th March: Photography for pleasure and profit by Mr. M. Desai. 24th March: Architecture and the man in the street by Prof. Bartley. 31st March: Art, Education and Life by Mr. G. B. Kshirasagar.

ing Committee at Haripura.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Holika Utsav will be celebrated under the auspices of the Hindu Sanrakshak Mandal and the Young Men's Hindu Association on the 15th and 16th instant on the King George High School grounds, Dadar Hindu Colony. On the night of the 15th instant, there will be a rally of Hindu Volunteer Corps, Scout Troops and Bands in the Bombay City and Suburbs. Arrangements will be made to convey the volunteers to the rally ground from some of the important centres in the city to be notified later on. The organisations desirous of participating in the rally are requested to register their names in the office of the Y. M. H. Association between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. before 13th instant and to depute their representatives to attend the meeting to be held in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, on Sunday the 13th instant at 4 p.m. when detailed instructions will be given.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

At a largely attended public meeting of the South Indian residents of Bombay held under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Matunga, on 5-3-1938, the following resolution was unanimously passed.

"This public meeting of the South Indian residents of Bombay assembled under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Matunga, condemns the practice of Cinema theatres in the north of Bombay of charging higher rates for Tamil films and in particular exhibiting them at the most inconvenient morning hours, thus putting the South Indian Cinema goers, to considerable difficulties.

"This meeting requests the Managements of the theatres concerned to charge only their usual rates for Tamil films also and conduct these shows in the evenings, the most convenient time for the South Indian film goers."

Sir RAZA ALI'S LECTURE

To-day's Meeting In Cowasji Jehangir Hall

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the League at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Sir Raza Ali, until recently Agent-General for India in South Africa will speak on the position of Indians abroad particularly in South Africa.

The Mayor of Bombay will preside.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

Increased attention is now being paid to the development of suburban agricultural resources, but very little improvement is noticed in the piscicultural resource. With the extensive coastline all along the suburbs, the place is rich in piscicultural wealth, but what is needed is improved methods of transport and distribution.

Besides this suburban executive would do well to carry out piscicultural experiments, in fact a small aquarium would help considerably. Fish curing is carried out in all the fishing villages of the suburbs, but the present method employed should be improved so that first class results could be obtained. The fisherfolk could be better instructed as to cleanliness which they lack so much. A film on modern methods of fishing if shown at various fishing centres would help considerably.

TRAVASSO BADMINGTON CHAMPIONSHIP.

On Sunday the finals of the above tournament run under the auspices of the Woodland Sports Club, Mahim was decided in presence of a large gathering of suburban and Bombay Badminton fans.

Results:—

In the Gents Open Singles:—E. Carvalho beat J. A. D'Souza, 14—14, 0—3, 13—13, 5—2, 15—6. In the Ladies Handicap Singles:—Miss I. Braganza beat Miss E. Noronha, 11—3, 11—9.

Gent's Handicap Singles:—E. Caldeira beat D. Pontis, 15—10, 15—7.

Mixed Doubles:—Miss D. D'Souza and Mr. D. Pontis beat Miss M. Chesrose and Mr. E. Caldeira, 21—17, 21—18.

Mr. P. A. D'Avoine, distributed the prizes.

KHAR TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Talking of badminton, reminds me of the mixed doubles tennis tournament for the Miss Ratan Valavalkar Challenge Cup, to be organised by the Khar Gymkhana. This tournament promises to be a very popular one and is open to members of this Gymkhana and all residents of Khar. The Tournament is to commence from March 20 and entries for this must reach the Hon. Secretary for Tennis, Khar Gymkhana, by Sunday March 13.

BEGGARS INCREASING.

During the last few months I have noticed a noted increase in beggars in the suburbs. They are found in by-lanes, highways, railway trains, near bus halts etc. These beggars I understand come mostly from the city and are a regular nuisance to the public, some of them entering private compounds and forcing the mates of the house to give them alms.

Bandra is a centre for these beggars. Some time back I wrote of the lepers roaming about near the Bandra Bus halt near the Railway Station, nothing has been done to drive these lepers away from this place.

Police Hunt For Culprit

Country-made Revolver Recovered

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Till late on Wednesday night, the attempts of the Princess Street Police to capture the absconder in the "Armed Dacoity Case" at Sheik Memon Street, one of the busiest centres of business, proved unsuccessful.

Enquiries reveal that the arrested person used a crude revolver and that he had a knife in his possession. It is learnt that he had eight previous convictions and that he was convicted a few years ago to seven years' imprisonment on a similar offence.

The Police are continuing their hunt for the other man.

Two persons entered a jewellery shop at Jhaveri Bazaar at about 1 p.m. and, it is stated, tried to loot some of the valuables.

With the help of the crowd that gathered there the servant was able to catch hold of one of them, while the other person took to his heels. The man who was caught, is alleged to have pulled out a revolver from his pocket and threatened the crowd, freed himself from the grip of the crowd. He was, however, cleverly caught by a policeman in plain clothes. He is stated to have fired a shot at the policeman which, however did not hurt him.

In the scuffle that ensued the policeman received slight injuries.

The arrested man was brought to the police station and, on a search of the person, some cartridges and a revolver were found. The other person has escaped.

Adult Franchise League

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Adult Franchise League will be held to-day (Thursday) in the Servants of India Society's Hall at 7-30 p.m.

MAHATMA AND PAIR OF CHAPPALS

In the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 6th instant, it was stated that a pair of sandals prepared by Mahatma Gandhi in the South Africa jail was presented to Sir Syed Raza Ali by General Smuts.

This is not a correct statement. General Smuts only showed the pair to Sir Raza at a tea party. General Smuts values it very much and he is retaining it as a souvenir. It was not given away to Sir Raza.

"STUDENTS' UNITY DAY"

T. Godiwala, General Secretary, Bombay Presidency Students' Federation writes:—

The fortunate split amongst the student ranks after the Madras Conference has happily come to an end. A formula acceptable to both the parties was evolved at Haripura and now as a result of it the All-India Students' Federation is working as united student's organisation

To celebrate the unity, the Working Committee of the A. I. S. F. decided to celebrate the "Students' Unity Day." Accordingly Ansar Harvani, the General Secretary of the A. I. S. F. has announced Sunday the 13th March 1938 as the "Students' Unity Day".

All the students' organisations are requested to hold meetings and demonstrations on that day to explain the unity resolution adopted by the Work-

Importance Of News-reels

Journalists See Topical Film Of President Bose's Reception

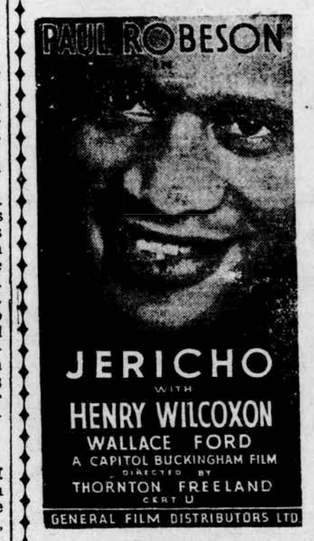
"In all the other countries of the world the news-reel is a vital part of the cinema and it is surprising why Indian producers took so long to realize the importance of this branch of film production", said Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Chairman of the Journalist Association of India at a special show arranged by the Bombay Talkies of their topical film of President Bose's arrival and procession in the City. Many members of the Journalists' Association, representative of the local Press, were present.

The news-reel which was much appreciated by President Bose is now being shown at the Minerva Talkies. The journalists enjoyed and appreciated the film at the end of which Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Chairman of the Committee of the Association, made a speech congratulating the Bombay Talkies for having made a successful news-reel and thanking the Company for having given special facility to the members of the Journalists' Association for seeing it.

IMPORTANCE OF NEWS-REELS

In the course of his speech, Mr. Brelvi observed that in all civilised countries of the world the news-reel was a vital part of the cinema and it was surprising why Indian producers had so for not made much progress in this direction. He was, however, glad that the Bombay Talkies and the Wadia Movitone had now taken a lead in this matter by giving to the public news-reels of such national importance and he expressed a desire that the prominent film producing concerns would combine in starting and maintaining a regular news-reel service. He dwelt upon the huge propaganda and educative value of such news-reels and said that there would always be found a ready market for them if more topicals of this kind were made. He warned, however, that when such a scheme actually worked up it should confine itself to giving news-reels of national and social importance only and topicals like the Viceroy opening a dog-show or a Maharaja's wedding or the Governor attending the races should not find any room in the scheme. Mr. Brelvi finally dwelt upon the great educative value of news reels saying how well they could be used in giving to the world outside India a true picture of her and in enlightening the huge illiterate masses of this country, adding that even elaborate reports in newspaper columns could not have so vividly described such an occasion as this short topical had done.

Rai Saheb Chuni Lall, General Manager, Bombay Talkies, thanking the members of the Association for the interests they showed in the topical, related how within the short time of 48 hours the Bombay Talkies' people were able to exhibit this news-reel, keeping all its technicians and other workers busy for 36 hours at a stretch. He said the topical had been well received in the country. If encouraged by the Press and the public the Bombay Talkies would seriously consider the proposition as suggested by Mr. Brelvi of starting a regular news-reel service. The presence of the membrs of the Association, he said, was a great encouragement to the Company's efforts.



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WOMEN'S HOCKEY IN BOMBAY

Exhibition Match Between North And South On March 15

Committees composed of the representatives of the Ladies' Clubs from the North and the South of Bombay elected to-day, the following Teams for the Exhibition Game to be played on the Association Ground on Tuesday the 15th March, 1938 at 5-30 p.m.:—

NORTH.

Goal. Mrs. Hymes (Ch. Ch.)

Backs. (R) Mrs. Rooke (Proctor) and Miss Wood (Vincent).

Half-backs. (R) Miss Haslam (Ch. Ch.) Miss Rodricks (Proctor) and Miss Blunt (Proctor).

Forwards. (R) Miss Willis (Proctor). Miss Coultrup (Proctor), (Capt.), Miss Victor (Vincent). Miss Bisham (Telephone), and Miss George (Vincent).

Reserves. Miss Loveday (Telephone), Miss Easdon (Ch. Ch.), Miss I. Wood (Vincent) and Miss Lincoln (Ch. Ch.)

SOUTH.

Mrs. Peat (Bombay City).
Mrs. Wright (Capt.) (B'bay Gym).
Mrs. West (B'bay Gym).
Miss L. Gay (Bombay City).
Miss Wynne (Bombay City).
Miss B. Gay (Bombay City).
Miss Cohen (Bombay City).
Mrs. Lynn (Bombay City).
Mrs. Cowen (Bombay City).
Miss De Souza (Bombay City).
Miss Winchester (B'bay Gym).
Miss Skill (Bombay City).
Miss Moore (Bombay City).
Miss Webber (Bombay City).
Miss Mumford (Bombay City).

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY

At 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M

SARDAR TO INAUGURATE HARIPURA FILM

Benefit Show On Sunday Morning

The topical film of the Haripura Congress, made by Wadia Movietone in conjunction with Chicago Radio Co., Ltd., is now ready and its opening will take place on Sunday the 13th instant at 10 a.m. at the Lamington Talkies under the patronage and in presence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Board. The Hon. Ministers of the Bombay Government will also be present.

Along with this topical, will be shown selected scenes from various Wadia Pictures and it will be a complete programme of about one hour and a half. The rates of admission to the show have been fixed at Rs. 0-9-0, 0-14-0, 1-2-0, 2-4-0, 3-6-0, and 5-10-0.

The collection will be handed over to the Haripura Congress Reception Committee.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1938

FEEDING THE MENACE

The defence debate in the House of Commons has, if anything, served to emphasise the tragic contradictions in British policy. Even a very brief examination of some of the cardinal points in Mr. Chamberlain's speech will prove this. Defending the armaments programme, he said: "The sight of this enormous, almost terrifying, power which Britain is building up has a sobering and steadying effect on world opinion." Could there be anything more ridiculously untrue? All the "sobering and steadying effect" that has been achieved is the international race to build equally "enormous, almost terrifying power"—indeed within the last seven days America, France, Italy and Japan have published their own arms estimates which ought to have sobered and steadied Mr. Chamberlain himself. The "sight" has merely egged other Powers on and has "terrified" none except lovers of peace and the smaller nations. One can only wonder at Mr. Chamberlain's amazing blindness to facts which are not even seven or ten days old

Strengthening Fascism

Another important point in Mr. Chamberlain's speech was that the main objects of the Defence policy were the security of the United Kingdom, "the preservation of the trade routes on which we depend for food and raw materials," and the preservation of British territories. Now, since even Mr. Chamberlain cannot dream of France being a potential enemy, the security of the United Kingdom can be endangered only by Germany and that of trade routes and British territories by Spain, Italy and Japan. Strategically—and otherwise too—there is no alternative menace other than by these Powers. And they are the leaders of the Fascist International. Britain obviously owes it to herself to prepare for possible attacks from them. This is exactly what Britain is not doing. An attempt for "appeasement" of Europe and agreement with Britain is in theory admirable. But the lines of Mr. Chamberlain's policy lead to the strengthening of International Fascism in Europe and elsewhere. This something which no British statesmen, unless he is wilfully blind to the obvious, can deny. But where will the growing strength of International Fascism lead to if not to the further growth of menace to Britain's own security and to a world war? Mr. Chamberlain says he does not want "to purchase peace to-day at the price of peace hereafter." What else is he doing?

Nauseating Humbug

Finally, he refers to "our moral responsibility to our people or humanity in general." In view of the assistance that his policy is giving directly and indirectly to International Fascism and in view of the recent history of British moral responsibility to humanity in general, both these claims can only be dismissed as nauseating humbug. As to the League and collective security, they alone can check the triumphant growth of International Fascism. Mr. Chamberlain believes in destroying the effectiveness of both. Thus he is contributing to the spread of Fascist domination. But Fascist domination, that is to say, the domination of Germany, Italy and Japan, is, ultimately, the gravest menace not only to the rest of the world, but also, and in particular, to Great Britain herself.

Advice To Inamdars

The Hon. Mr. Latthe's reiteration in the Bombay Legislative Council of his advice to the Inamdars will have not been in vain, if those to whom it was addressed take heed of it in due time. In asking those who enjoy hereditary privileges at the cost of the State to realise their responsibilities and to justify their existence in the present structure of Indian society, the Finance Member was only acting as their candid well-wisher. To describe his words a threat would be a gross perversion, even to style them as a warning would be a mild exaggeration. The supineness which at present pervades the Inamdars as a class is not entirely their own fault. Once upon a time they were recognised as natural leaders of the people and played a prominent part in all social and political activities. It is since the advent of British rule that they began—or were taught—to play a reactionary role and to act as deadweights upon instead of spearheads of the body politic. The Inamdars ought to realise that the old order has changed irrevocably and that they also must change with it and adapt themselves to the duties of a democratic age. Let them remember that the sheet-anchor of their safety lies not in their Sanads but in their goodwill of their fellow-men.

Village Missionary Service

The suggestion made by the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri in the Madras Legislative Council regarding the formation of a Village Missionary Service deserves to receive the earnest attention of all public workers. While the various Congress Cabinets have placed rural improvement in the vanguard of their programme of national reconstruction, there is still abundant scope for a non-official organisation in such a vast field. In fact there is an urgent need of such a society solely devoted to the welfare of the seven lakh villages of India. The All-India Village Industries Association, the All-India Spinners' Association, the Gandhi Seva Sangh and similar other bodies are already rendering yeoman's services for the betterment of the peasants. A Village Missionary Service, as suggested by Mr. Sastri, will be immensely useful in co-ordinating the work of the many associations which limit their activities to particular objectives, in exploring various plans and programmes of rural regeneration and in serving as the friend, philosopher and guide of the humble villager. Here is an opportunity for educated and enterprising young men to band themselves together in the service of the nation, for the Indian nation, as stressed again and again by Mahatma Gandhi, lives not in the few prosperous cities and towns but in the legion of neglected and benighted villages and hamlets.

Our Readers' View

Venue Of The Next Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Congress Province of Mahakosal, as is well-known, has been notorious for the internal tug-of-war between Jubbulpore and the Raipur groups. The fact is that both these groups can rightly claim to be the sincere devotees of the Congress.

The above idea at once flashed into my mind when I happened to go through a Press report, published by a Jubbulpore correspondent that the venue of the Congress next year will be Tripura village, an old historical place in the Jubbulpore District. The decision, it is reliably understood, is to be made in the coming meeting of the P.C.C. Perhaps the correspondent has drawn the inference regarding the venue of the next Congress from the talks that might be going on in the Jubbulpore group regarding it.

As Jubbulpore and Raipur are both eager to have the venue of the next Congress at their respective places the public has a right to guide them as to which of the two places will suit the Congress more.

The first place Raipur, as is well-known, is the centre of Chhatisgarh, which part, perhaps, is the poorest and most illiterate in the whole of the Province and in order to educate the dumb millions of this part as to the reasons of their poverty and infuse in them the spirit of independence, it is but incumbent on every educated and well-to-do patriot to suggest that the coming national gathering (Congress) should be held in this part only.

Secondly, Chhatisgarh is in the neighbourhood of Orissa and that Province is, too, practically, of the same type as our poor Chhatisgarh. The next Congress being held here the hungry village folk of Orissa will be able to participate in this great national function.

With due regard and respect to our historical personalities of the past I may be allowed to say that the consideration simply of the place that it is of historic importance does not serve any practical purpose except to satisfy the sentiments of well-fed people who pass a greater part of their time in recreating their memories over the bye-gone days of India. The times have changed and the problem of bread is before us. Our every movement towards the path of independence should be amongst those before whom this problem is looming high in the horizon.

Therefore, it is our imperative appeal to the well-to-do class of the Province and our representatives in the P.C.C. to try to have the coming session of the Congress held in Mahasamud Tahsil in the Raipur District of Mahakosal, as the place lies on the border of the Orissa Province, on the banks of the great Mahanadi river, where Arjun of Mahabharat fame had won the great battle against the Serpent King. And from the political situation which is developing every day it may prove to be a place to give another fight to British Imperialism. How ever the future is still in the womb, and with the last word of "Appeal" I finish here.—Yours, etc.,

Raipur. POVERTY.

Axe At Work In Baroda College

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Recently it was reported in the Press that the salaries of Professors and Lecturers in the Baroda College are going to be revised. According to the proposed scheme, the grades in the college are to be revised from Rs. 120-200, 200-400, 400-700, to 100-150, 150-300 and 300-650 respectively. 'Prima facie' this is against all accepted principles of retrenchment. The cut proposed instead of being progressive is excessively repressive in character. Let me make it clear. Taking the average, we find that the reduction is almost twice in the pay of the Lecturer as in that of the Professor. Is this equitable in the light of modern axioms of justice and particularly in view of the fact that the major portion of the lecture and tutorial work is done by the Lecturers? So the real question is, should there be a cut at all in the salaries of the Lecturers? Is it not fair that the Lecturers who are paid the barest minimum should be exempt altogether from any cut whatsoever? As in the case of British India, retrenchment should set in only after a stage without affecting the lowly paid.

The statesman should distinguish between false and true economy. Is the reduction of salaries the only way of effecting retrenchment? The salaries constitute perhaps the biggest item of expenditure in the college budget. But there are others as well. It is interesting to read that the Government spends Rs. 8,000 per annum on the college garden while the yearly grant for the purchase of books is only Rs. 4,000. It is certainly worth while to consider reduction of expenditure here.—Yours, etc., SANITY.

TURKISH PATRIOT WRITES ON INDIA

Halide Edib's Book Is An Honest Study Of This Country

Reviewed By K. A. A.

"INSIDE INDIA", by Halide Edib, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London, 368 pages. Price 10s. 6d.

The number of books written on India and about Indians is legion. The European journalist and the American tourist who make a hurricane tour of the vast country in a few weeks and then dash off a book about this country are types by no means rare. Bookstalls are flooded with the books they produce—lurid and vulgar like the cheap coloured designs on their dust-jackets. It is only at infrequent intervals that we come across an honest attempt to study and interpret the cultural and political movements in our country. One such book is Madam Halide Edib's "Inside India."

Halide Hanum came to India at the invitation of the late Doctor Ansari to deliver a course of extension lectures at the Jamia Millia Islamia (National Muslim University). She took advantage of this opportunity to make an extensive tour of the country, visiting all important cities, meeting the prominent people in every sphere of national activity and discussing with them the political, social, economic and religious problems of the country. It was not an attempt to traverse the maximum mileage in the minimum time in the manner of most foreign tourists but an honest endeavour to understand the currents and conflicts of present-day Indian life, sympathetically, intelligently. The result is a book which, as a serious and critical study of India and her problems, has few equals.

Vivid Portraits

She divides the book into three parts; "India Seen Through Salam House". "India Seen On Highways and By-ways," and "India In The Melting Pot."

The first part records her impressions during her stay at the late Doctor Ansari's famous residence, Dar-es-Salam. She describes Doctor Ansari's household, a dinner at the "Viceroy's" house, visits to old monuments, discusses the ideals of the Jamia Millia and gives vivid pen portraits of the eight Chairmen who presided over her lectures including Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Saroiini Naidu.

"For the moment," she says, "Mahatma Gandhi revived my faith in the infallibility of the better nature of Man..... In the hall that night there was a sense of fraternity and friendliness: the feeble old man had turned the light on the human qualities of us all without which we must all perish."

In another part of the book she describes the Mahatma and discusses his principles at greater length but as a summing up of his personality which is also a tribute, the above-quoted words will be difficult to improve upon.

The chapter on Mrs. Naidu is perhaps among the finest portions of the book. It is a striking piece of literary portraiture—vivid and masterly.

"She would have stood out in any society, under any circumstances. Her sex would never have prevented her from doing what she wanted or achieving anything wished..... without her modern India is inconceivable. And I can't think of her without remembering the lines from Shakespeare:

Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety."

It is an eloquent tribute from one great woman to another.

Studying—Not Just Touring!

In the second part she describes her visits to important cities. But it is much more than just an impressionistic account. In the chapter on Aligarh she discusses Sir Syed's educational movement among the Muslims; in and around Peshawar she saw the virile Frontier people and studied their problems; Benares gave her an opportunity to study and understand the principles of Hindu faith; in Calcutta she made acquaintance with the great scientist, Sir J. C. Bose, and studied Hindu revivalist movements like the Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj. She visited the Kali temple but her reactions were totally different from those of the average foreigner. The crowd at the temple reminded her of the gamblers at a Stock Exchange. "The crowds in both cases are, after all, playing on human credulity, on its desire to get riches, material or moral without labour, without any struggle of a moral kind." Speaking about the cult of Kali and the animal sacrifices at the temple, she warns, "let not the man of any other religion turn up his nose at the Hindu worshipper of Kali. For the adherents of every religion—alas—have an unnamed Kali in their hearts."

Glimpse Of India's Poverty

Halide Hanum, let it be frankly stated, does not reveal in this book a full appreciation of the economic background of social and political phenomenon. She is more or less pre-occupied with the purely cultural, metaphysical and religious questions. She came to India as a friend and sympathiser and saw the country largely from the view—point of the upper middle-class with whom she mostly associated. But there can be no doubt about her intellectual honesty and where she did happen to come face to face with economic realities she did not hesitate to study the matter with her usual thoroughness. In feudal Lucknow, of all places, she got a glimpse into the grim poverty of rural India. She describes the village with unusual realism—the poor, hovel-like dwellings, the emaciated and starved peasants, the women in rags. Her sensitive being was re-

(Continued on page 9 column 3.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

AT MUSSOLINI'S BECK?

The visit to Italy of Colonel Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, is full of important significance. Situated between Germany and Russia and disliking both, Poland sought security in an intimate alliance with France. After a period, that alliance became a delicate affair and Polish Foreign policy commenced an inevitable swing like that of the pendulum. That swing is in danger of coming to rest in the wrong direction. With the weakening of the little and Balkan Ententes which has resulted in the virtual defection of every power except Czecho-Slovakia from a non-Fascist bloc, the time is favourable for Italy to intervene and help to regularise, as it were, the position of Poland. The object is two-fold: to ensure benevolent neutrality on the part of Poland in the event of an assault on Russia and gradually to bring her completely into the Fascist bloc which now covers the bulk of Central Europe and the Balkans.

WELL DONE!

We congratulate the Indian Legislative Assembly on the courageous manner in which it has vindicated its self-respect by throwing out the Finance Bill even before allowing the usual stage of its consideration to be reached. Lord Linlithgow has given the country a foretaste of the Federation in action by depriving the Assembly of the right of recording its vote on even a small item of the military expenditure. The country, on its part, has, through its elected representatives—and it is very gratifying that, with the exception of the European Group and two or three habitual offenders against the country's interests, all elected members voted for the summary rejection of the Bill—unmistakably indicated to the British Government and their agents in India that it will vigorously resist the imposition of the unwanted and obnoxious Federation.

CONGRESS IN N.W.F.P.

We congratulate not only the Provincial Congress Committee of the North-West Frontier Province but also the Province itself on the splendid results that have been achieved in the recent by-elections to the Provincial Assembly. The Congress contested all the four seats and won three. The fourth which it lost was more like a "pocket borrough" and it is not surprising that it should have gone to Raja Manocher Khan. Out of the three, one was a Hindu Constituency which Congress won by a majority of nearly 60 per cent. The remaining two were contested by the Muslim League and it is noteworthy that Congress won both with positively sweeping majorities. These results are another confirmation of the fact that Congress is decisively supreme in that Province and commands the undoubted confidence of the whole people.

BENGAL POLITICAL PRISONERS

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has decided that March 14 should be observed all over Bengal as Political Prisoners' Day. Public feeling in the whole of this country against the continued detention of political prisoners is as profound as it is widespread—and it found dramatic expression in the universal, applause which Congress Cabinets of the United Provinces and Bihar received on account of their resignation. The feeling is, naturally enough, all the more acute in Bengal and it derives full justification from the fact that the prisoners have satisfied responsible men as to having definitely abjured the path of violence. Since they have done so, we do not see any reason why they should remain in incarceration any longer. After all the authorities themselves regarded them as tragically misguided youths and have been even devising material and economic ways and means to persuade them away from that path. Now that they have forsworn violence of their own accord they should be set free. So much for the prisoners who had been convicted by courts. As regards the detenus, who have been imprisoned or detained without even a trial, there is no justification for the refusal to release them forthwith.

MODERN SWEDEN

The General Export Association of Sweden has just published an interesting brochure entitled "Modern Sweden". This Association was established in 1887 and in this volume it reviews the great changes, both social and economic, which Sweden has undergone during the past fifty years. At the beginning of the period Sweden was mainly a self-contained agricultural country depending largely upon richer and more industrialised countries for capital to finance public undertakings and for the supply of finished manufactures. During this period, however, powerful and diversified industries have been created and they have completely changed the status of the country. Mining and metal industries are old industries which enabled Sweden to maintain foreign trade. Through exports of iron and copper the country used to buy its other requirements. The most important change in the industrial life of the country has taken place with the establishment of saw mill industry which is still one of the greatest in the world.

REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENTS

The value of Sweden's export trade fifty years ago was only 246,678,657 Kronor while imports amounted to 297,410,162 Kronor. To-day exports stand at 1,507,651,000 and imports at 1,619,579,000 Kronor. The enormous expansion of trade and industry is shown by the fact that wood pulp accounts for 20.8 per cent. of the country's exports, wood products constitute 10.61 per cent., paper and boards 10.27 per cent., iron ore 7.67 per cent., and iron and steel 11.5 per cent. Machinery, electric goods, vehicles and hardware together account for about 20 per cent. of exports. The brochure gives an interesting account of the development of the key industries. It is printed on art paper and gives detailed accounts of various industries with numerous illustrations. The office of the General Export Association is located at Vasagatam y2, Stockholm, and the Association does useful work in encouraging the export trade of the country and giving information about various industries to foreign importers. The brochure will enable the reader to have a correct grasp of the industrial achievement of Sweden during the past fifty years.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT!

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has told Lord Stanley that Liberals have been consistently condemning the Federal Constitution.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri has made a plea for improving the lot of the villagers.

Sir Yamin Khan and Sir Ziauddin Ahmed and all other Knights again cause cruel "disappointment" to Sir James Grigg.

* * *

Speaking during the Tobacco Bill debate, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi opposed its third reading "in all seriousness."

We supposed he realised that the assurance was necessary from the leader of the Muslim League Party.

* * *

The rumour is untrue that Lord Stanley had cabled to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad apologising for his "incorrect and misleading" statement in the House of Commons and assuring the Indian Liberal leader, on the honour of a British Imperialist, that he would take the earliest opportunity of withdrawing that statement on the floor of the House.

* * *

On the other hand it is not yet confirmed that Bhai Parmananda is about to present his and the Hindu Mahasabha's humble duty and thanks to Lord Zetland and Lord Stanley for their noble gesture in recognising the Mahasabha for what it really is worth.

* * *

Apropos of the pledge to work for independence taken at the Delhi Convention last year, Sir Alfred Knox asked in Parliament "how Lord Stanley reconciled the oath of allegiance with this."

It doesn't matter. Greater men than Lord Stanley have been able to reconcile the oath of allegiance with Independence. We mean, of course, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi and so on.

* * *

A glance at the results of the four by-elections in the Frontier Province shows that the Muslim League lost the two seats it contested by a majority of 80 per cent.

Whereupon we want to say two things.

But, sorry, we shan't

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) Journalists will take the leading part in observing the All-India Debt Cancellation Day.

(2) Comrade S. H. Jhabvala contemplates leading an all-Bombay demonstration of smoking as a stimulant to "mental vigour."

* * *

The corner-stone of British defence policy must be the security of the United Kingdom declares Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

What the Premier of this Sea Power is constructing is rather a rock.

* * *

Among the other objectives, though comparatively minor, of British Defence policy, is "co-operation in the defence of allies' territories."

But since, thanks to Mr. Chamberlain's remarkable realism, every Power is now an ally, where is the attack to come from?

* * *

Mr. Neville Chamberlain protests that he "does not want to purchase peace to-day at the price of peace hereafter."

Whoever said that Mr. Chamberlain's surrender to Italy was only temporary?

* * *

Or did he mean peace in the next world?

In which case we can only sigh 'Amen'

* * *

"... nor" proceeded Mr. Chamberlain," can we forget our moral responsibility to our people or humanity in general."

Good heavens no. All that Mr. Chamberlain does is to have his own conception of responsibility, morality and humanitarianism.

* * *

It is announced that Colonel Beck will discuss "all elements of political and economic collaboration between Italy and Poland during his present visit to Rome but that Poland, will not adhere to the anti-Comintern Pact.

Under the present orientation of international morality, "neutrality" is more helpful than formal participation.

Anglo-Italian Talks Begin

"New Turn In British Policy"

Strict Secrecy Maintained Regarding Developments: Italian Press Enthusiastic

ROME, March 8.

Anglo-Italian conversations opened this evening with a meeting between Lord Perth and Count Ciano lasting over an hour, after which a communique was issued stating that a survey of the ground to be covered was made and conversations should be continued.

It is believed that the next meeting will be held on Thursday. Absolute reserve is maintained in both British and Italian circles regarding the nature of the talks with a view not to endanger their success by premature publicity.

The atmosphere, however, was most cordial while the Italian press is full of extracts from Foreign newspapers commenting favourably on what is described as a new turn in British policy.

Indo-African Trade Pact

Exchange Of Notes For Mutual Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment

NEW DELHI, March 9.

The Government of India have entered into a temporary Trade Agreement with the Union of South Africa, which has been embodied by an exchange of notes providing for mutual most-favoured-nation treatment, in respect of commodities not eligible for preferential treatment in virtue of one or the other of the Ottawa series of agreements.

The Notes were signed and exchanged at Cape Town on March 8, 1938. The Agent-General in South Africa signed the Note on behalf of the Government of India.

The agreement will come into force 21 days after the date of signature, and will be operative until superseded by a more comprehensive commercial agreement or until the expiration of three calendar months from the date on which the notice of termination shall have been given by either Government to the other.

The following Communique has been issued by the Government of India, Commerce Department:

In 1935, a new Tariff Act was passed in the Union of South Africa which provided a three-decker tariff. The minimum tariff reproduced in the main the preferential rates of duty which had already been granted to members of the British Commonwealth. The intermediate tariff was to be applied to specified goods emanating from countries with which the Union had most favoured nation agreements, while the maximum tariff applied to goods of the specified categories originating from all countries, including Commonwealth countries which had not concluded a most favoured nation agreement with the Union.

To prevent a member of the Commonwealth being prejudiced in regard to such categories of her goods as were not accorded preference by special agreement, the Government of the Union of South Africa were however prepared by a formal exchange of Notes on a basis of reciprocity to provide for the application of the intermediate tariff to such goods, whenever the maximum was brought into force.

The Government of India who have concluded no trade agreement with the Union thereupon, requested the Government of the Union, that pending the conclusion of a formal agreement, trade relations between the Union and India should be governed by a temporary 'modus vivendi', providing for mutual most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of commodities not eligible for preferential treatment, in virtue of one or other of the Ottawa series of agreements.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

The Government of the Union agreed to this proposal, and it was suggested that the temporary agreement should be embodied in an exchange of Notes. It has accordingly been found possible by the two Governments to exchange with each other Notes regarding the regulation of the commercial relations between India and the Union of South Africa. The Notes were signed and exchanged at Cape Town on March 8, 1938, the Note from the Government of India being signed on their behalf by the Agent-General in the Union of South Africa.

The temporary agreement will come into force 21 days after the date of the signature of the Notes, and will remain in force, until superseded by a more comprehensive commercial agreement or until the expiration of three calendar months from the date on which notice of termination shall have been given by either Government to the other.

PROVISIONS

The main provisions of the agreement are:—

(1) Articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the one country when imported therefrom into the territory of the other country, shall, in respect of customs duties and other taxes and charges levied on imports, and in all matters pertaining to the administration thereof, be treated not less favourably than like articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of any other country, provided that the one Government shall not be entitled to claim the privileges or favours following from preferential treatment accorded or to be accorded by the other Government exclusively to any of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations or to any possession or territory to any of them belonging or to any territory under the jurisdiction of any such member, either as a Protectorate or as a Mandated Territory.

In the event of either Government establishing or maintaining a system of licensing or quantitative regulation of imports, such system shall be so administered, as not to discriminate against articles grown, produced or manufactured in the other country, and the conditions under which licenses or permits may be issued or obtained for the importation of such articles, shall be not less favourable than those applied in the case of like articles grown, produced or manufactured in any other country.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL

(3) In the event of either Government establishing or maintaining any form of foreign exchange control, such control shall be administered so as to ensure that the commerce of the other country will be granted a fair and equitable share in the allotment of foreign exchange.

(4) The most favoured nation treatment provided for, shall apply also to taxes or charges levied in connection with the internal distribution and sale of imported articles.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of this agreement, either of the two Governments may, wherefor any reason it is deemed necessary, prohibit or restrict the import of any article by the imposition of special duties or otherwise, provided that no such prohibition or restriction shall be imposed or maintained or articles grown, produced or manufactured in the other country unless such prohibition or restriction is imposed or maintained on like articles imported from any other country, to which like grounds for the application of such measures exist.—A.P.

Settlement To Be Used For Army Review

Japan Threatens To Take Away China's Salt Tax

SHANGHAI, March 9.

A vast military and naval Air review is being held on March 10 in the Japanese sector of the International Settlement, the first since the Victory Parade in December. The authorities are taking elaborate precautions to prevent incidents.

Claims entered in Consulates of Shanghai for foreigners for losses as a direct result of the Shanghai hostilities total nearly six million sterling.

The administration of China's salt taxation is threatened by the Japanese who are proposing to take over the administration's headquarters.

The salt gabelle is administered by 25 foreigners throughout China, including six British, who are responsible for interest to foreign bondholders on loans totalling 12 million sterling.

Negotiations are proceeding between Shanghai and Tokio in that connection.—Reuter.

Unionist M. P. Dead

LONDON, March 8.

Death has occurred of Sir Cyrill Cobb, Member of the House of Commons.—Reuter.

(He was chairman of London County Council 1913-14 and Unionist M.P. for W. Fulham 1918-29 and since 1930.)

ARMS LIMITATION CONFERENCE?

Move In U. S. House Of Representatives

WASHINGTON, March 9.

A resolution asking President Roosevelt to propose naval building holiday until January 1, 1940, and call an Arms Limitation Conference here in October has been introduced in the House of representatives.—Reuter.

FARMERS CROP ATTACHED

Process Of Land Revenue Recovery In Mansa State

AHMEDABAD, March 9.

The Government of the Mansa State have issued an order attaching the standing crops of those farmers, who have not paid the first instalment of land revenue, although the time for its payment has expired. The farmers are warned that those, who attempt to remove the attached crops will be liable for criminal action as well as forfeiture of the crops.—A. P.

MANSA KISANS' STAND

Bombay Meeting's Support

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A public meeting of the Bombay residents of the Mansa State was held to-night at Hira Baug Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Bhadra Kumar Yagnik, to protest against the repressive policy of the authorities of the no-tax campaign carried on by the Mansa State and to support the Kisans of the State.

Mr. Balwantrai Mehta, Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference, described the peasants' plight at Mansa.

Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Editor of "Janmabhoomi," in the course of his address, stated that when there was sympathy and support from all quarters for the Mansa Kisan, he considered that there was no reason why the farmer should not succeed.

The President of the meeting compared the present movement in the Mansa State with the Bardoli Satyagraha and expressed the hope that the struggle would end as triumphantly as in the case of Bardoli.

He added that the people of Mansa State had taken the whole burden of carrying on the fight on their own shoulders thereby, implementing the Haripura resolution on the States.

Resolutions supporting the no-tax campaign of the Mansa Kisans against the heavy burden of land revenue and congratulating those brave Kisans who had courted imprisonment, condemning the repressive policy adopted by the present administration of the Mansa Taluka in sending the Satyagrahi farmers to jail and other alleged outrages authorising the President of the meeting to send the copies of the above resolutions to His Highness, the Political Agent and to other authorities were passed at the meeting.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI IN BOMBAY

Discussion With Ministers

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, chairman of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee returned to Bombay this morning from Ahmedabad.

Immediately after arrival he was seen closeted with Premier B. G. Kher, Messrs K. M. Munshi and Morarji Desai, presumably discussing legislative programme of the Bombay Government and other matters of importance.

POLAND RECOGNISES CONQUEST OF ETHIOPIA

ROME, March 8.

Poland has officially recognised the Italian Empire of Abyssinia.

At a State banquet Col. Beck said, I raise my glass to their Majesties the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia and Queen Empress Helen.

Count Ciano in his reply mentioned the vital part Poland must play in Europe.—Reuter.

REDUCE INDIAN DUTIES ON BRITISH TEXTILES

Deputation Waits On Lancashire M. P.'s

LONDON, March 9.

A deputation from the Cotton Trade League met the Lancashire members of the House of Commons at the Commons and urged that action should be taken to improve the cotton trade in export markets.

The deputation asked specifically for a reduction of Indian duties on British textiles to eleven per cent. and appealed for the denunciation of the Congo-Basin treaties in order to increase cotton exports to British east and central African territories.

The deputation also pressed for a revision of the Ottawa Agreements particularly on account of the competition of Indian Cotton goods with Lancashire textiles in other parts of the empire. Finally the deputation urged that the Government should give a greater consideration to Lancashire's interests in negotiating trade agreements.

HOLIDAY AFTER TWO YEARS!

LUCKNOW, March 9.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will have his first holiday after two years of uninterrupted activity as the President of the Congress, at Almorah, in the estates owned by Mr. R. S. Pandit, his brother-in-law in Khali in the Himalayan foothills.

He is leaving Lucknow to-night for Almorah.

Mr. Pandit, General Secretary, U. P. Congress Committee has instructed the District Congress Committees en route not to arrrange meetings or receptions for Pandit Nehru and to refrain from disturbing him during his stay at Khali.—A.P.

PUNJAB AHRAR LEADER RELEASED

LAHORE, March 9.

Maulvi Mazharali Azhar M.L.A., General Secretary of Majlis-i-Ahrar who was undergoing six months' imprisonment in connection with the Shahidganj agitation secured his release this afternoon by furnishing a security of Rs. 500.

It will be recalled that Mr. Mazharali initiated the civil disobedience movement in connection with Shahidganj by leading the first batch of Satyagrahis on 17th December last. He was ordered to furnish a security of Rs. 500 to be of good behaviour for six months. On his refusal to furnish the necessary security he was sent to jail.

After his release from the jail Maulvi Mazharali went to the Punjab Assembly Chambers where he intends making a speech.—A.P.

More Volunteers Arrested In Lahore

LAHORE, March 9.

Six volunteers of the Ittihad-i-Millat who offered civil disobedience last night by marching in a procession towards Shahidgunj were put under arrest near the City Kotwali.

They were tried this morning and sent to jail for six months.

A batch of five Ahrar volunteers, who were also arrested yesterday at Shahidgunj were sentenced to similar terms of imprisonment.—A.P.

Prince Bernhard In London

LONDON, March 9.

Prince Bernhard has arrived in London with his brother, Prince Ernest on a short, private visit. Both lunched with their Majesties at Buckingham Palace.—Reuter.

Air Subsidies To Be Doubled

British Govt. Accept Radical Recommendations

LONDON, March 8.

Radical changes in the direction of civil aviation are recommended by the Committee of inquiry presided over by Lord Cadman which was appointed following a debate in the House of Commons on November 17. The Committee's report is accompanied by Government observations and decisions.

The Government have decided to adopt a recommendation that a Permanent Under-Secretary of Air shall be appointed who will exercise general administrative powers in the direction of civil aviation affairs. A Deputy Director-General of Civil Aviation will be added and a Director of Civil Research appointed.

The Government have not yet finally decided whether to adopt the recommendation that additional Parliamentary Under-Secretary, solely concerned with civil aviation, shall be appointed.

They are prepared to recommend an increase in subsidies of air transport companies from one and half million to three million.

A decision between competing projects should be governed by two main considerations firstly the importance of maintaining and developing Empire routes and secondly the importance of selecting routes which afford opportunities of substantial traffic and postal revenue and where important British commercial interests are concerned.

A number of the Committee's recommendations is based on the principle that British external air transport should be concentrated in a number of well-known substantial organisations and same external route should not be operated by more than one British company.

They recommend that Imperial Airways should concern themselves primarily with the development of Empire air services but that their title be associated with "short haul" services to France and Italy and flying boat services to Greece via Italy should be recognised.

The London-Paris terminal service should be operated by amalgamation of Imperial on this route. British Airways should develop other air services in Europe.

The Government accept these recommendations and both the Imperial Airways and British Airways are willing to accept them.

One of the Committee's recommendations is that serious defects in the management of Imperial Airways require immediate reform and opine that some change in the directing personnel may well be involved.

Government agree herewith and understand that the Company welcome the suggestion that a whole time Chairman should be appointed. The Government likewise agree that one or two full time directors should be associated with the Chairman.

A proposal that incidence of petrol tax on internal airlines should be considered or should be subsidised was rejected on the score of impracticability.

A site for the Empire flying boat base is to be selected and developed without delay. The Air Ministry is actively engaged in considering alternative sites including Portsmouth and Southampton following the Portsmouth City Council decision last November not to proceed with the Langsone harbour scheme.

Arrangements for customs clearance at aerodromes will be reviewed. Imperial Airways have intimated that they fully agree with the recommendation that personal contact between employer and employee should be supplemented by collective representation.

The report states that although the carriage of air passengers in safety and comfort and the conveyance of mails and freight have been achieved by the Imperial Airways with considerable efficiency the Committee could not avoid the conclusion that the management has been defective in other respects.

In particular, not only has it failed to co-operate fully with the Air Ministry, but it has been intolerant of suggestion and unyielding in negotiation. Internally its attitude in staff matters left much to be desired.

It appears to us that the Managing Director of the Company—presumably with the acquiescence of the Board—has taken a commercial view of his responsibilities that is too narrow and failed to give the Government departments with which he has been concerned the co-operation we should have expected from a company heavily subsidised and having such important international and imperial contracts.

There should, in our opinion, be an immediate improvement in these respects and this may well involve some change in the directing personnel.—Reuter.

Fate Of French Govt. In Balance

Cabinet Will Resign If Socialists And Communists Refuse Special Powers To Implement Social Programme

PARIS, March 8.

The fate of the Government has been thrown into the melting pot by a decision to ask for special powers to apply to the financial and social programmes, such as increased production, labour charter and old-age pensions.

The Government are consulting the heads of political groups.

It is generally opined that the Socialists will not agree. Certain sections of the centre also desire to be represented before granting the Government plenary powers and the Communists are also expected to be hostile.

If opinion at the Socialist and Communist meetings to-morrow crystallizes against acceptance the Government may resign without facing the Chamber according to a statement by M. Chautemps late to-night

YAGODA'S EVIDENCE TO BE TAKEN IN SECRET SESSION

MOSCOW, March 8.

The Judge has granted Yagoda's request to have his evidence heard in secret session after Yagoda again startled the court by repudiating his morning's denial of complicity in the murders of Menzhinsky and Maxim Gorki's son Peshkov.

This happened after Paul Bulanov, Yagoda's private secretary for many years had testified for ninety minutes against his employer.

Vishnsky asked "What do you say now?" Yagoda replied, "I admit complicity in the murder of Menzhinsky and causing Peshkov's illness but beg permission to testify in secret session". Judge Ulrich granted his request.—Reuter.

Congress Election Disputes In City Wards

B. P. C. C. TRIBUNAL HOLDS ALL ELECTIONS TO BE IN ORDER

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement in regard to the findings of the Tribunal appointed by the B. P. C. C. to examine and decide the disputes arising out of the last election of delegates:

ALL ELECTIONS IN ORDER

Under the Constitution of the B. P. C. C. all disputes relating to the election of delegates are to be submitted to an Election Tribunal selected by ballot by the B. P. C. C. The Tribunal that was entrusted with the inquiry of the election disputes this year consisted of Sjt. Motichand G Kapadia (Chairman), Sjt. H. P Desai and Sjt. S. V. Sovani. There were election complaints from "B", "C", "F" and "G" Wards. The Tribunal examined the complaints and the evidence that was led before them and submitted their findings and the decisions to us as required under the Constitution. We regret that owing to our pre-occupation at the Haripura session of the Congress and later on with the presidential visit to this City these findings could not be published earlier.

The Tribunal have held all the elections in order.

We are giving below the important extracts from findings of the Tribunal:

'B' WARD

The complainant suggested about impersonations and malpractices adopted by the candidates but the same was without any particulars. The Tribunal gave full latitude to the complainant to give particulars when he could only state that as there were good many challenged votes the same should be considered as impersonations.

As the complaint is quite vague and not supported by any evidence except vague statement made by the complainant, we do not see there is any substance in the complaint and under the circumstances, we do not see necessity of passing any orders thereon. The complaint of Mr. Udeshi is therefore discharged.

'C' WARD.

Mr. Dixit contended that there was a serious irregularity in the elections which went to the root of their validity inasmuch as bunches of voting papers were found in the boxes of some candidates.

It was urged by Mr. Dixit that some designing individual must have, in League with an election clerk, torn from the voting slip books these bunches of papers and dropped them in the respective ballot boxes.

We saw some force in Mr. Dixit's contention and granted him permission to inspect all the slip books and voting papers. Mr. Dixit took a diligent search extending over two hours. He admitted that his search did not reveal any very serious irregularity or such glaring facts as would support his contention As a matter of fact the number of papers cast in the boxes closely tallied with the slips issued by the Congress Committee for that particular Ward.

PLAUSIBLE EXPLANATION

The find of the slips in bunches could be explained in other way. We were told that voters used to come in groups of 10 or more. They would sign the counterfoils and then the clerk would hand them over to their leader who would accompany the voters to the boxes and drop the papers in a particular box. In the absence of any other explanation, this appears to us to be a plausible explanation. At any rate there is nothing before us to show that either the candidates, their agents or election clerks or officers acted in a manner prejudicial to the interests of any candidates. Mr. Dixit emphasised the moral aspect of his complaint. Unless he succeeded in establishing that the election officers or certain candidates intentionally acted in an unworthy manner or that the number of voting papers found their way into their boxes because of their active help or by their connivance, it is not possible to interfere with the elections. It may be that some disgusted candidate or his over-zealous agent may have collected these papers and dropped them in the boxes of the two successful candidates.

On the records before us it is not possible to hold that the bunches complained of were imported from outside. Mr. Dixit was given an opportunity of putting in any possible theory but he admitted that he could not do so and has mainly relied upon the moral aspect of the election but could not bring his case under any of the sanctioned rules of these elections or even general principles. Under the circumstances we do not see our way in this matter but to discharge his application in spite of our doubts that something undesirable has crept in. We take this opportunity of warning the authorities to be more careful in future in the selection of polling clerks.

'F' WARD

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswamy who was a candidate for the elections was the only complainant.

Beyond his bare word there is no support for his complaints. The polling officers deny that there were scenes of rowdyism or threat of intimidation. We gave Mr. Narayanaswamy ample opportunity to produce any voters who would appear before us and state that they wanted to vote for him but he could not do so. He failed to produce a single voter as his witness. In the absence of any evidence, we cannot but hold the elections were properly held and the candidates, as elected, were the true representatives of the electors of the Ward.

'G' WARD

The complainant did not appear before the Tribunal. Under the circumstances, the complaint is dismissed for want of appearance on account of the complainant's default.

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Assembly Rejects Finance Bill

Central Assembly

Finance Bill Thrown Out At First Reading

HUGE MAJORITY FOR POPULAR CAUSE

Even Knights And Europeans Join Hands With Congressites

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, March 9.

Cries of "Resign" again rent the air when the Chair announced the result of the division on the Finance Bill in the Assembly today. It was thrown out by a majority of 21 votes and again it was found that all elected members with the exception of the European Group and two or three "habituals" sitting behind official benches voted against consideration of the Bill.

Will "Elders" Come To Grigg's Rescue?

This means that Sir James Grigg will have again to go to the Viceroy's House for necessary "recommendation" and then to go to "elders" to rescue the Bill. This is the first time the Finance Bill has been thrown out even before the consideration stage.

Only Four Members Spoke

Derisive cries from Opposition benches greeted Sir James Grigg, when moving consideration of the Finance Bill, he announced the Governor-General's decision to restore all Budget grants. Only four members spoke on the Finance Bill——Leader of the European Group and three members of the Democratic Party.

Sir Yamin Khan again protested against "innovation without explanation" and declared "Conventions once created should not be violated". Referring to Sir James Grigg's wail about his "disappointment", Mr. Buss, Leader of the European Group, said, "It is equally true of the life of the taxpayer with, perhaps, this difference that whereas the Finance Member can transfer his disappointments to the tax-payer, the tax-payer has no means of unloading his unhappy fate elsewhere."

Sir James Grigg was in an unusually pessimistic mood when he rose to reply. "Not out of the wood yet", was his view about the country's finances. He could not say whether there was slump or not but he predicted that if there was, India had "anxious time ahead". When he said that he preferred to leave the question in the womb of time Mr. Bhulabhai Desai interjected "what's the period of gestation"? Sir James Grigg replied "Ask Roosevelt". He closed his speech with the confession that customs tariff and other taxation had already reached the "peak".

Proceedings In Detail

Mr. Buss, who opened the brief debate on the Finance Bill, referred to the succession of "disappointments" not only of the Finance Member, but of the taxpayer, but acknowledged that the "Finance Member has brought us through the difficulties of the past few years without any serious dislocation in the position he inherited as it affects us as taxpayers."

Mr. Buss emphasised the crux of the case, which the European Group had consistently urged, in regard to the desirability of very conservative use of the possibilities of emergency taxation. "Today we are using up those possibilities by the continued exaction of the 1931 emergency surcharge on revenue duties and the remaining third of the 1931 emergency surcharge on Income-tax. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that this is a dangerous legacy. It is true that the salary cuts have gone and that subject to what may be contained in the Income-tax Bill two-thirds of the increased levy on incomes have been remitted. But the emergency duty scale remains as an unhappy reminder of what happened in the years immediately following the trade collapse of 1929."

SURCHARGE REMAINS

Mr. Buss hoped that in making his calculations for the scale under the proposed Income-tax Amendment Bill, the Finance Member would bear in mind that the surcharge remains. Mr. Buss suggested that the services of the Economic Adviser should be utilised to examine the possibilities of obtaining reliable information to show how the burden of taxation in India is distributed.

Mr. Satyamurthi, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, took his seat in the Assembly, after his recent illness. There were cheers from all sides as he entered.

"INNOVATIONS WITHOUT EXPLANATION"

Sir Yamin Khan, Leader of the Democratic Party, explained the position of his Party and declared that their decision to vote against the Budget was based on the consideration that conventions out of which many Parliamentary privileges were built up should not be destroyed nor innovations made without consultation or explanation. Their Party also wanted to make it clear that the responsibility for the Budget proposals was in these circumstances entirely that of the Government and that his Party did not have any share in it. Consistently with this attitude his Party had not allowed the demands and could not allow supplies to be voted.

Sir Ziauddin Ahmed urged simplification of tariff schedule which he considered exceedingly complicated at present. He strongly pleaded for protection to the cottage industry against the mill industry. He suggested the levy of an excise duty on the mill industry for this purpose declaring that Government which had protected the mill industry against foreign competition owed an equal duty to the handloom industry.

Mr. Naumann complained that the number of Muslims in the Income-tax Department was very small and declared that the Government Circular providing for 25 per cent. of the posts to be given to Muslims had not been carried out. He urged that fresh instructions should be issued to the department in this matter.

"NOT OUT OF THE WOOD"

Sir James Grigg referred to the remarks of Mr. Buss, and said he agreed that they were not out of the wood yet. "We must for a good many months to come cast our eyes westward with a great deal of trepidation. At the moment the symptoms in the West are not at all reassuring, and India must be vitally and anxiously interested in the question which economists, statesmen and bankers of the West are discussing, namely, is there to be a slump or not?"

They all hoped, he said, that the question would be answered in the negative.

Referring to the suggestion that the Economic Adviser should devote his attention to the incidence of taxation, the Finance Member said that it would be followed up. He had held that taxation in India was regressive, that is it let off the rich too lightly and bore on the poor too heavily, but it would be extremely useful to have that verified by actual statistics.

As regards Sir Ziauddin's plea for an excise duty on cotton piecegoods, Sir James said it was an incurable dilemma of protection that whatever good was done to manufacturers by a protective policy an amount of harm which outweighed all the good done to the manufacturers was done to secondary producers such as cottage producers, and also to cottage consumers. He thought the only way of curing it was to abandon or modify the policy of protection.

REJECTED BY HUGE MAJORITY

Alluding to Mr Naumann's point, Sir James pointed out that it was not possible to stipulate that the proposition of 25 per cent., must be made immediately effective. That could only mean discharging a vast number of people and replacing them by untrained people from outside, and that could only have devastating effect on efficiency. The proportion could only relate to new recruitment, and if Mr. Naumann could bring to the Speaker's notice any instance in which the rules regarding Muslim representation had not been followed he would look into it.

The Finance Member's motion that the Finance Bill be taken into consideration was pressed to a division and rejected by 69 votes to 48.

Sir N. N. Sircar, Law Member, stated that he would not move today consideration of the Bill to amend the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act, pending the results of consultations with regard to two amendments given notice of.

SALT LAW IN SIND

Mr. A. H. Lloyd moved further consideration of the Bill to amend the law relating to salt as at present in force in Sind introduced on March 4.

Mr. Avinashilingham Chettiar moved reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, and said that there were some difficulties connected with the Bill which required to be cleared up.

Mr. Lloyd assured Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, in reply to a question, that the arrangement contemplated in the Bill was not designed to make the slightest difference in the actual details of the administration in Sind. The moment the Bill became law the Central Government would issue an order entrusting to the Provincial Government the functions of the Central Government in this matter. Mr. Llyod accepted the Select Committee motion.

The House passed the motion.

Before adjournment, Sir N. N. Sircar stated it might be presumed that there was a possibility or rather probability of the recommended Finance Bill coming to the House to-morrow.

The President adjourned the Assembly till to-morrow.

Fate Of Motion For Consideration

THROWN OUT BY 69 VOTES TO 48

NEW DELHI, March 9

The Legislative Assembly rejected by 69 votes to 48 Sir James Grigg's motion for consideration of the Finance Bill.—A. P.

By 69 votes against 48, the Assembly rejected Sir James Grigg's motion for taking the Finance Bill into consideration. The Bill was thus killed in the consideration stage.

The Opposition members greeted the result of division with thundering cheers and shouts of "resign, resign."—United Press.

VICEROY RESTORES REJECTED DEMANDS

Congress Party Stage Walk-out

NEW DELHI, March 9.

In moving consideration of the Finance Bill in the Legislative Assembly this morning Sir James Grigg announced that the Governor-General had restored all the demands rejected by the House.

This announcement was greeted with shouts of "end this farce" "resign" 'shame" etc.

Mr. L. C. Buss, leader of the European group, rose to speak on the Bill when most of the Congress members and a few others walked out of the Chamber.

CONGRESS SECURES SEAT

(From Our Correspondent)

MYSORE, (By Mail).

Srimati Yeshodamma a Congress candidate has just come out successful in the elections held here for the Mysore Legislative Council getting 2,846 votes out of 3,357. Rao Sahaib Munivenkatappa, who also contested was very badly defeated getting only 324 votes. As this gentleman gets a much lesser number of votes than the prescribed number is likely to loose his deposit too.

Opposition Routed In Bombay Assembly

Finance Minister Adroitly Turns Scales

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The demand for grants were taken up for discussion when the Bombay Legislative Assembly reassembled this morning in the Council Hall with Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, the Speaker, in the Chair.

Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister made a demand for grant of Rs. 61,05,000 under General administration.

Mr. D. W. Raut moved his cut motion to discuss the question of the revision of pay of inferior Government servants. He in the course of the speech referred to the Worli chawls being reserved for the servants.

The Speaker said that Mr. Raut could not refer to that question as there was a separate cut motion to discuss the Government Policy regarding Worli Chawls.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, who had given notice of that particular cut motion to discuss the policy regarding Worli Chawls, stated that he owed an explanation. He pointed out that leaders of the opposition had come to an arrangement to move only a few cuts to make opposition more effective. Hence Mr. Raut moved his cut first and only 16 cut motions out of the 74 given notice of would be moved. Hence he was not moving his cut motion.

The Speaker said that he was not aware of the arrangement that the Leaders of the different parties in the Opposition had arrived at.

GOOD THING.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, stated that it was a good thing that the Opposition Leaders had come to an arrangement. He would have liked them to have informed the Government of the Cut Motions that would be moved so that they may have prepared. The Order of discussion had been decided after consulting all the leaders of parties. Government had accordingly prepared themselves believing the order as decided would be taken up.

Mr. D. W. Raut moved what he believed to be a token cut but what was actually the rejection of the total demand of Rs. 39.619 for the revision of pay of inferior Government servants in the City of Bombay.

GOVT.'S PROPOSAL.

A note in the Budget Memorandum stated in this regard: "The scales of pay of different grades of inferior Government servants were recently revised as a part of the general scheme of the reduction of salaries. The old rates of pay of these Government servants were generally reduced by one rupee for new entrants. Government consider that inferior Government servants in the City of Bombay should be paid a scale of pay consistent with the high cost of living in the City and that no distinction should be made between old and new entrants. They propose accordingly to increase the rates of pay by Rs. 2 in the case of old entrants and by Rs. 3 in that of new entrants. Many of the inferior Government servants, who do not elect to stay in the Development Chawls are granted house-rent allowance and the total expenditure incurred thereon is about Rs. 17.500. It is proposed to house all the servants in the Development Chawls and to abolish the house-rent allowance now being paid. The proposal will mean a saving of Rs 17.500 per annum, but this will be counterbalanced by the cost of railway season tickets, which are supplied free to those inferior servants who stay in Worli Chawls.

The cost of revision of pay during the 11 months of next year was estimated at Rs. 6.660 and together with other items given under this head, a total demand of Rs. 39 619, was made.

It was the rejection of this total demand that Mr. D. W. Raut moved. In the course of his speech he said that Government should not compel their servants to go and live in the Worli Chawls and that the servants should be given the option as to where they should live, and should be paid their house-allowance.

JHABVALA'S PLEA.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala supporting the cut motion asked while high officers of Government were given pay and house allowance, why the same thing should not be done with the inferior servants. He pointed out that while in the United States the housing cost came to 27 per cent., of a worker's earnings, in Netherlands to 20 per cent. in Switzerland to 19 per cent. in Bombay it was 23 per cent. and yet the housing conditions in Bombay could not be compared with those in any of the countries he had mentioned. The previous Government had a scheme of giving a minimum living wage of Rs. 30 a month to its employees and this was considered reasonable for a family of four—a man with a wife and two children. That this proposal was not very ambitious was shown by the fact that Bombay Municipality fixed the minimum wage at Rs. 25 to 27. But Government had kept it at the level of Rs. 22 and suggested that there was scope for improvement in this direction. He earnestly requested Government not to ask their servants to go and live in those Chawls and to appreciate the honest services rendered by the inferior servants.

PREMIER'S REPLY

The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, observed that there was no lack of desire on the part of Government to appreciate the very faithful services of those who had been carrying on their work.

As regards the Worli Chawls, they represented one of the most deplorable features of Government's past policy, but they must see that they did not go on lamenting over the past, but do something in this respect. These chawls for the residence of industrial workers were raised in four places in the City, namely, Naigaum, Sewree, De Lisle Road and Worli, at a total cost of Rs. 3.6 crores and Government paid an annual interest of nearly 6.5 lakhs of rupees.

In all there were 207 chawls and each chawl had 80 rooms. In all there were 16,000 rooms. During the last year, the number of rooms occupied was 9,825.

At Worli within a distance of 100 to 150 yards from these chawls fashionable and beautiful dwelling places and most modern and up-to-date buildings were springing up He mentioned this to show that people of affluence found the locality suitable and this area had been becoming more and more popular.

IMPROVEMENT MEASURES

Estimates showed that to improve condition of Worli chawls a sum of about 10.5 lakhs was required, to make the chawls habitable, to afford protection against sun wind and rain.

Mr. Jhabvala had referred to many problems. One of them was that of transport. Within a radious of about half-a-mile, nearly 30 mills were situated and already applications were received for the occupation of these chawls by mill-workers. When there were so many mills nearby, the residents would not have a serious transport problem, though, of course, they did require facilities to go out into the City. Government had already approached the B.E. S. & T. Company to extend their service in several directions. Now they were carrying on negotiations to inaugurate a system of coupons given at concession rates to all workers, who would get them at a fare of half-anna or something as low as that, and these coupons would be issued to "bona fide" workers by arrangement with the Company. This would solve the problem of transport.

HARDSHIPS BEING REMOVED

As regards education, the Hon. Mr. Kher proceeded, people were coming forward to start schools for primary education and to conduct night classes. There was enough open ground to have a garden or a play ground and it was contemplated that radio sets would be installed so that the residents could enjoy the villagers' programmes or news items. One or two Chawls were kept vacant for use as maternity homes or for the use of sick persons. Electric lights were being fitted up wherever required and extensions were given in the rooms. To facilitate adequate water supply tanks were being fitted upon each chawl and negotiations were started with the Municipality for the provision of medical relief. Thus they would see that all the difficulties were being removed very soon and the work done by Government in this direction was appreciated by several Tenants' Associations. Several social workers were also sent to the place.

He assured the House that the Worli Chawls were not dirtier than the many other chawls in the City. Of course there were dirt, ignorance and illiteracy there. But that was not a property created by the present Government. They were trying to alleviate the difficulties. Government proposed to give two rooms free of rent and free railway pass to the inferior servants to give and live in these chawls. The improvements proposed and being carried out were such, that even middle-class people were prepared to live there. In case there was a strong protest against the servants going there to live, the Prime Minister stated that the middle-class people were only too eager to occupy those rooms.

TO HOUSE M. L. A.S?

He revealed the fact that the Council of Ministers also considered the question of housing all all the legislators in those Chawls. . . . Some members from the Opposition: Why not the Ministers?

The Prime Minister "Yes. Why not the Ministers. The members need not twit the Ministers. They have gone and lived in worse places than any member of the Opposition can imagine. When they had been to jails, the conditions there were worse. If it were possible they would do so."

Continuing the Prime Minister stated that this Government could not be held responsible for all the poverty in the world. What was wrong in trying to get back something at least from the three and half crores that had been invested and for which they were not responsible. They had allotted four and half lakhs of rupees for providing amenities for the tenants.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar asked if Government had ascertained the views of the inferior servants.

The Prime Minister replied in the affirmative and stated that many of them were prepared to live there except sometimes, when they were adviced not to do so.

QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala supporting the motion for cut stated that there was a great principle involved. It appeared that Government wanted to be as niggardly as possible with regard to their own servants and wanted to recommend increase in wages, when it was somebody else who was to foot the bill.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that the question had been considered by the Government from the point of view of making up the losses and not out of consideration for the servants and the poor. He did not believe that within a year or two Worli chawls would be converted into a Garden City as had been portrayed by the Prime Minister. He felt that the move was in the right direction. He wanted Government to follow a policy of persuasion and indulgence and not coercion in asking the servants to live in these chawls. He made out a strong case for the increase in the pay of these servants.

1925 RECOMMENDATION.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar supported the cut motion and referred to the resolution of the Bombay Council in 1925, which urged increase of salaries of inferior servants upto Rs. 50 and urged the Government to implement that resolution. He thought that increase by Rs. 2 was not enough and he was anxious to know what were the objections to giving such an increase

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan said that it was magnanimous of the Congress Ministers to accept only Rs. 500 as salary. That was done with a view to do away with the huge disparity between the lowly paid and the highly paid. Then why should not the Government immediately proceed to raise the salaries of the servants, who were very meagrely paid. They should do it in the interest of fairness and justice.

Mr. Akkhtar Hassan Mirza said that the analogy of voluntary sacrifice, as was the case with the Ministers, could not be applied in the case of the poor servants.

REAL STATISTICS.

Mr. D. N. Wandrekar (Bombay Suburban) opposed the cut motion After the reply by the Prime Minister, he said, the Opposition was silenced as far as the question of Worli Chawls was concerned. It had been advanced as an argument that the minimum salary should be Rs. 30 a month. The real position was that, if the figures were analysed, it would be found that inferior servants would be getting more than Rs. 30 a month. For, their increased salary would be Rs. 22 a month, the provision of 2 rooms each at the Worli Chawls would mean a rent of Rs. 10 and the free Railway pass would come to Rs. 2/8. The total would be Rs. 32/8. The policy was clearly enunciated in the Budget Memorandum. Government were aware that the present scale of salaries was low and wanted to raise them. But the amenities in the Worli Chawls compared with some of the Chawls of the mill-owners, were far better.

LATTHE CLEARS POSITION.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, said that he was inclined to accept the cut motion at least once in his official life. (Laughter). But in the interests of the servants themselves he was compelled to oppose the motion. (Laughter). For if Government accepted the motion what would be the result? The liberal promotion which Government intended to give would be stopped. For the motion was for the rejection of the whole of Item 42.

A member from the Opposition was heard saying that it was a cut motion to reduce the grant by Rs. 100.

The Hon'ble Mr. Latthe pointed out that that was not the case and the motion before the House was for omitting the whole Item. If this motion were accepted it meant that the whole grant would be rejected.

REPLY TO ENTHUSIASTS.

Continuing the Finance Minister stated that so far as the sympathies of the Government went, they were entirely at one with any member of the House that the inferior servants should receive a higher scale of salaries. They were the only class of people for whom an increase was proposed by Government despite present financial conditions. It was said that a living wage was not given to these servants. But what was the living wage, asked the Finance Minister. He was very well conscious that even Rs. 30 was too low an amount. (Hear, hear). He would very much wish that they got more than that amount.

A Member:—Why don't you give it?

Finance Minister:—I am sure they will get it when you are here (on the Treasury Bench). But the Bombay Presidency will not put you here. I am eagerly looking forward to that date when you will be here. (Laughter).

Now what was the position? Government had to consider the case of peons all over the Presidency. He did not think that any member would suggest that the same scales should apply outside Bombay also.

NO COERCION.

The Finance Minister observed that there was no coercion of peons in asking them to live in the Worli Chawls, Government were now giving them a house allowance of Rs. 4 a month. If the servants preferred having this amount as house allowance to having the two rooms in the Worli Chawls, Government would consider those cases, but personally he believed that nobody would like to have Rs. 4 in preference to two rooms, which he would be getting free of rent. There was no question of saving a few thousand rupees by this method. The amount spent on this scheme was so colossal that a few thousands of rupees were not going to improve the position.

FINANCIAL ASPECT.

A charge was made that the Finance Minister tried to make the most out of these Chawls and that he considered the whole question from the financial point of view.

He would say that while considering the problem of housing, they must consider also the financial aspect of it. There was nothing wrong in attaching importance to the financial side of the problem.

NO PROFIT-MAKING.

The member from the Millowners' Association, Bombay, continued the Finance Minister, had stated that Government were niggardly with their own money. If the job of Government was as good as that of the millowners and if the Bombay Government got fat dividends as the Bombay millowners were doing of late, then he would certainly agree to the Government being compelled to raise the salaries of their servants. But the Government's job was not that of the millowners. There was no profit-making here. Every pie they were getting, they were spending.

In conclusion the Hon. Mr. Latthe stated that as regards their object of securing good conditions of life, they desired that their servants should get better wages. All that Government were doing was to consider the sources at their disposal. This might be taken as the first instalment of what Government intended to do and if the conditions improved, they would be very happy to improve the conditions of the servants as far as could be done.

The Speaker then put the motion to vote.

JAMNADAS' MOVE.

Hardly had he said that the "Noes have it," when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta got up in his seat and said that there was a desire that the motion should be withdrawn. They wanted a vote on

(Continued on Page 11 Col 1)

World of Wireless

Noise Is Radio's Principal Enemy

ATTEMPTS BY RESEARCH WORKERS TO ELIMINATE IT

In legal circles a "noisy" wireless set is one that is too loud, and thereby constitutes a nuisance to the owner's neighbours. In the technical sense, however, noise is something for which possibly the neighbours are responsible and the wireless set is the victim, and it is not bound up with the volume of reproduction. Generally it is the programmes that cannot be reproduced loudly that are most affected by noise. Noise, briefly defined, is anything undesirable that is reproduced along with the desired programme or signals: except that other programmes or signals are generally distinguished an 'interference' rather than noise.

When lay friends come to tell us of their noise troubles they report them all as "atmospherics", and think something of themselves for being so clever as to use the right word. Alas for them, it very seldom is right! When thunderstorms are in the immediate neighbourhood—usually only a few days a year—then atmospherics certainly are unmistakably present, even when listening to the local station; and in thundery weather generally they may provide a noticeable accompaniment at least to distant-station reception. The description of atmospherics as "coal-cellar loading" noises has not been bettered, I think. They are also rather like the sound of waves breaking on a beach, except that they do not occur at anything like regular intervals.

ATMOSPHERICS OR INTERFERENCE?

It is this irregularity, and also the prolonged tumbling nature of the "crash" or "grind", that distinguishes atmospherics from man-made (really machine-made) noises, or internal faults. The nearest thing to them is the rattle or clatter due to a bad contact, which may either be internal (in the set itself) or in the electric light or other wiring. The usual clue to this common type of noise is that it generally corresponds to a disturbing movement. Somebody walking about or banging a door may stir an electric house wiring fault to life; the wind disturbs a bad joint in aerial or lead-in; and the time-honoured procedure when an internal bad contact is suspected is to knock and thump the set and its parts individually and collectively.

Most other intermittent noises are sharper than atmospherics—more of the nature of clicks. Lifts and other machinery making and breaking current are of this type. Some sorts of electric signs cause clicks at very frequent intervals. And so we come by easy stages to continuous noises, of which there is a great variety—buzzes, hums, whines, hisses, rattles—almost as many sorts as there are electrical appliances. The domestic vacuum cleaner is a typical example.

Rather curious noises sometimes result from internal faults. Hum—low-pitched for AC and high for DC—are too familiar to need description. An open-circuited valve grid produces a characteristic "singing" usually composed of a mixture of low-and high-pitched hums. Various types of groans, whistles, "motor-boating," and "frying" may be caused by sundry receiver faults.

By the way, I need hardly mention that disconnecting the aerial is the standard method of distinguishing between internal and external noise causes. But it is just as well to remember that even a noise due to an internal cause may be modified, reduced or (more rarely) even eliminated when the aerial is taken off.

The "monkey chatter" caused by the side-bands of an adjoining broadcast station may be classed either as noise or interference; and so may whistles. By calling them "interference" I can get out of having to say anything about them here!

DIFFERENT FROM ALL OTHERS

Lastly we come to a type of noise which is different from all others in being unavoidable if very high amplification is used; at any rate, until somebody markets a convinient method of keeping certain parts of the receiver at the absolute zero of temperature (273 degrees below zero Centigrade), and then that wouldn't do for valve noise. This basic, fundamental noise caused by the movements of electrons in conductors and valves appears as a hiss, familiar to every owner of a really sensitive superhet. A very valuable article on it by A.L.M. Sowerby was published recently. More recently still one reads of the work of V. D. Landon, of the Radio Corporation of America, who has been investigating this class of noise.

These are the results of Landon's tests. He found that if both amplifiers were adjusted to the same signal gain the broadly tuned amplifier gave about four times the amplitude of noise, "whether the peaks were measured or the root-mean-square values" (i.e., the effective values used in AC measurements) were taken. As the broad amplifier covered nearly sixteen times the band of frequencies of the sharp one, this result confirms the well-known theory that the amplitude of this sort of noise—fundamental valve of circuit hiss—is proportional to the square root of the band width. But it was not previously known quite so definitely that the rule would apply to peaks. Incidentally, the highest peaks were about four times the RMS voltages in each case.

Landon also studied the effects of the type of noise coming in from outside and consisting of sharp clicks. The interesting result emerged that, whereas the RMS values of noise voltage at the output were still proportional to the square root of the band width, the peaks were directly proportional to the band width; in the apparatus described they were therefore some 'sixteen times' greater with the broadly tuned amplifier. This shows the importance of making the amplifier as selective as possible, even apart from the question of interference from other stations.

TACKLED ON ALL FRONTS.

These various sorts of noise are being tackled with considerable energy just now on all (to use present-day terminology) fronts. Everybody knows about suppressors Post Office forms and vans, anti-interference aerials, screened television feeders, and proposed legislation to compel electrical noise-producers to abate the nuisance. Where noises are, in the meantime at least, unabatable, it is possible to design the receiver so that they are 'limited' to a maximum equal to the signal. The "click" sorts of noise consist of a sharp peak lasting only a very brief moment but perhaps many times the amplitude of the signal or programme. So although it does not appear a very good achievement to reduce it no more drastically than to a condition of equality with the desired sound, yet the disparity in duration gives a better result than one might think.

The degrees of success that are being achieved in rendering receivers immune from noise must not be seized upon by owners of interfering apparatus as an excuse to roll the onus to the listener, for not only do most of the methods necessitate a great increase in cost and complexity (which has to be multiplied by the number of receiving stations affected), but the cure is only partial.—"Wireless World."

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PROGRESS OF LIBRARIES IN BARODA STATE

Curator Describes 1936-37 As Year Of Stock-Taking

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, (By Mail).

Mr. T. D. Waknis, Curator of the Central Library, presenting the report of the Library Department of the Baroda State for the year 1936-37, described the year as the year of stock-taking when all the processes of Library management were checked to see if they would disclose any room for economy consistent with efficiency. Mr. K. M. Rangnekar is confirmed as Assistant Curator.

The Lending Department, remaining open for 272 days, circulated 128,272 books as against 1,19,236 of the preceding year. Out of 128,272 57,923 were of Gujarati, 39,066 of Marathi, 27,916 of English, 2,482 of Hindi and 885 of other languages. The number of registered readers was 6,834 against 6,277 of the previous year. Messrs. N. C. Diwanjee and R. S. Trivedi worked as Librarians. There were 1,100 village libraries in the whole State, 42 town libraries, 4 district libraries, 16 women libraries, 11 children's libraries and 312 newspaper rooms.

TURKISH PATRIOT WRITES ON INDIA

(Continued from page 6)

volted at the spectacle and she writes:

"There have been a few occasions when I have thought the talk about the Spirit or anything which was not the human body, superfluous. They have always been when I was face to face with great material misery. This time the feeling was complete."

Nor was she content merely to indulge in this humanitarian protest. She made a study of the whole question of rural poverty and rightly discovered the zemindari system to be at the bottom of all this misery. The conclusion she arrives at does credit to her study of the subject. "So it follows that 95 per cent of India is semi-starving in order to keep the 5 per cent middle-class, rulers or whatever else they may be."

Condemns Communalism

In the third part of her book Halide Hanum discusses the present trends in Hinduism and Islam the rise of socialism, the counter-claims of communalists and the role of Britain in India. Generally speaking she seems to favour independence for India and a mild form of socialism. But her analysis of the cross-currents of Indian politics suffers from one inherent weakness. She over-emphasizes the religious differences—not, of course, with any insincere motive but, perhaps, because she generally attaches great importance to religious values. She very candidly condemns communalism but she unconsciously divides all Indians on a religious basis. It is quite amusing, for instance, to find Jawaharlal Nehru referred to as one of the "Hindu personalities" and Kamladevi Chattopadhya as a "Hindu Socialist." Obviously she was unaware of the evolution of a new Indian mind which was free from religious labels not necessarily in the sense of being atheistic but as the symbol of the growing realization of the essential economic unity of the Indian people. It is quite evident that she had little opportunity of studying the development of such non-communal proletarian movements as Trade Unionism and the fundamental solidarity of the peasants, irrespective of religion or caste.

At the end of her chapter on Jawaharlal and Socialism she asks: "As to the masses. . . Do they want communalism? Will they really stand for a united nation? Will they really gather round economic issues?" The replies to these questions, she says, "are in the womb of time." And while expressing our gratitude to Halide Hanum for a book on India which is both readable and of a permanent literary value, one may take leave to suggest to her that these questions are already in the process of solution. The gross poverty which she saw in the village near Lucknow shall ensure that the masses ultimately rally round economic issues.

TAMIL TALKIES

Association Protests Against Higher Rates And Inconvenient Hours

At a largely attended public meeting of the South Indian residents of Bombay held under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Matunga, on Saturday last, a resolution was unanimously passed criticising the practice of Cinemas in the north of Bombay of charging higher rates for Tamil films, and, in particular, exhibiting them at the most inconvenient morning hours', thus putting the South Indian Cinema goers, to considerable difficulties.

The meeting requested, the Management of the theatres concerned to charge only their usual rates for Tamil films and conduct these shows in the evening the most convenient time for the south Indian film-goers.

IMPERIAL VETERINARY INSTITUTE

A bad type of disease which has been of great concern to the goat breeders in India recently came up for investigation at the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute.

This is the Goat Pneumonia, a disease chiefly observed during the lean months of the year when grass and herbage are scarce. It is believed that dietetic factors control the incidence of the disease to a marked degree.

Work on this disease at the Institute has been directed largely to an attempt to confirm previous opinion that the disease is of virus or bacterial origin. It has been found impossible to reproduce any type of the disease in healthy hill goats, which are peculiarly susceptible to inoculation experiments, by the inoculation either of filtered or unfiltered lung, pleural or mixed tissue extracts from diseased goats at various stages of the disease. Nor has it been possible to isolate in culture any predominating organism to which directly pathogenic properties can be ascribed.

A histological examination of pieces of lung sent from several provinces where the disease is enzootic has not indicated a virus type of pneumonia. On the contrary, the opinion is expressed the type is essentially verminous.

It is believed as a result of observations made that contagious pleuro-pneumonia of goats is primarily a parasitic broncho-pneumonia, that most goats are potential victims of the disease, and that the acute terminal phase of the disease is determined by a breakdown of tissue resistance consequent on lowered vitality induced by malnutrition. Secondary organisms normally present in the respiratory tract are finally responsible for the spetic pneumonia which completes the syndrome.

Baroda Gujarati Sahitya Sabha

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail).

The annual elections of Baroda Gujarati Sahitya Sabha were held on March 6.

Mr. Ramanlal V. Desai, the famous novelist, was unanimously elected as the President of the Sabha for the current year.

U. S. Hates Oppression And Cherishes Human Rights

AND IT WANTS PEACE,—BUT NOT OF CHAMBERLAINEAN BRAND!

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.

The Editor-in-Chief of the "Baltimore Sun" writes in "Manchester Guardian":—

Statements in some of the British papers that President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull welcome Mr. Eden's expulsion from the Cabinet as assuring the peace of Europe have a strange sound in the ears of Americans who know either President Roosevelt or Mr. Hull.

Obviously it is not in order for Washington to express any opinion on changes in the British Cabinet, and President Roosevelt and Mr. Hull have both been punctilious in the case of Mr. Eden. But to suppose that they are happy over Mr. Eden's defeat is to ignore almost everything that they have said for months past.

Mr. Eden is opposed to making terms with dictators and Mr. Chamberlain is apparently anxious to. Mr. Hull, with Mr. Roosevelt's support, has lost no opportunity of insisting upon the sanctity of treaties and the respect for international law. His position has been that the more international law decays the greater the need to insist upon it—the darker the night the greater the need to keep even the feeblest candle lighted.

Beyond that Mr. Hull has insisted, in season and out of season, upon the freeing of international trade and the restoring of the world's commerce as the only sure basis of enduring political appeasement and political stability.

Moreover Mr. Hull, in his quietly stubborn way, has steadily refused to scuttle before a dictatorship which threatens American rights and interests in the Far East.

To say that the man who holds views about international law and international trade rejoices over the defeat of a British enemy of Fascist and Nazi dictators—with their records of treaty violations and trade restrictions—is nothing less than fantastic.

As for the President, his speeches have repeatedly shown his open concern over the power of the dictatorships, and it is ridiculous to believe that he is happy over the latest demonstration of their power.

PEACE, BUT NO PEACE.

There may be peace in Europe as a result of Mr. Chamberlain's policy and all Americans have hoped for European peace, but the kind of peace that seems ahead is not the kind that reassures men on this side who cherish human rights and dignities and who hate oppression.

A man ran amok in the criminal tribes' settlement at Jalgaon and, after wounding the guard on duty with a knife, escaped from the settlement. An armed police guard, immediately set out in pursuit and arrested and disarmed the man.

London: The following are the Test selectors to choose the teams against Australia: Warner, Chairman, P. A. Perrin (Essex), A. B. Sellars (Yorkshire), M. J. Turnbull (Glamorgan).—Reuter.

BE HAPPY AND CAREFREE ON GOODYEAR TYRES

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Lessons Of Haripura

MR. JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN'S SUGGESTIONS TO SOCIALISTS

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan in the course of an article in the "Congress Socialist" syas:—

Haripura's chief contribution to my mind would be in the direction of opening a new chapter in the relations between the 'right' and 'left' wings of the Congress. Haripura is a grave warning to us and a pointer. We have talked of united front and of solidarity in the ranks of the Congress. Yet, in spite of these talks, we found and were shocked to find how wide the gulf has become and how threatening for our cherished solidarity. We saw that even while we pledged our undivided support in the moment of crisis and action, there was suspicion, bitterness, hostility. Sardar Vallahhbhai's attack, Mr. Jairamdas's and Mr. Bhulabhai's remarks about 'left' and 'right', Mr. Kripalani's veiled threats, all pointed to a much deeper estrangement than was expected and signalled a bitter and determined fight that is bound to prove ruinous for the Congress. I think all of us who were at Haripura realised that with such a background of suspicion and hostility, it was not possible for us to work together. It is clear that no effort should be spared to bridge the gulf if the strength of the Congress and even of the 'left' are to be developed.

It would be a considerable gain even if we did no more than recognise this problem. We have been rather complacent in the past and have seldom paused to consider what results our activities were producing. We must change this mentality. The prime consideration before us should be not what progress we as a sectarian group are making in the Congress, but what progress the Congress as a whole is making as a result of our efforts; our programmes and activities should not be for ourselves alone but intended to attract the whole Congress mass.

* * *

Suspicion and hostility have always been there and to a certain extent they are natural. However, we seem to have arrived at a stage where they are threatening to make work impossible by putting internecine quarrel before every thing else. There are, doubtless, many reasons for this development. The objective causes, such as the attempt of the vested interests to drive a wedge between the two wings of the Congress and to increase their hold over it by alienating the left from the right, we cannot remove. There are many other factors of a subjective nature which it is in our power to remove or control. The estrangement between the new and the old ranks of the Congress has deepened very markedly since the formation of Congress Ministries. There are many factors responsible for this. But the one single factor that is more responsible than the others is that somehow it has come to be believed that we who were opposed to acceptance of office wish to discredit the Congress Ministries and engineer their downfall in any manner possible. This I understand is the honest belief of many of our leaders and colleagues.

It should be clear to us that we must do everything possible to remove such fatal misunderstandings. Let me re-state our attitude towards the Congress Ministries. We were opposed to their formation. But now that they have come into existence we want them to fulfil the Congress programme; and as Congressmen we want to assist them in their task. Above all, we want them to be instruments for strengthening the Congress and the national movement. We do not want them to concentrate on constitutionalism, but to combat the constitution and to fulfil their share of the task of preparing the country for the struggle that is inevitable on the issue of Federation. This we believe is the desire of the majority of Congressmen.

RE-EXAMINE THE APPROACH

It is a fact nevertheless that our intentions and policies have been misunderstood. We have therefore to seriously set about clearing up this misunderstanding and so modifying our activities that no cause is given for misunderstandings to arise. It is my personal view that some of us have been hyper-critical of the Congress Ministries and have emphasised shortcomings and overlooked achievements. I think a helpful course for us would be to re-examine our practical approach—because I think the theoretical approach has always been sound—to this problem and mould our activities accordingly.

Another aspect of criticism which we have overemphasised is the distinction between right and left. This has irritated many of our leaders and co-workers. Apart from causing irritation, this distinction if emphasised too often is likely to obscure the fundamental unity of all ranks within the Congress and introduce an element of sectarianism in our thought and action that is bound to prove harmful in the end. I do not mean to suggest that there are no right and left wings in the Congress. But in the words of Professor Laski by insisting too much and too often on the wings, we run the risk of forgetting the flight of the bird. It is that flight—progress of the organisation as a whole—that we should keep before our eyes.

There is also another aspect of this problem which we are apt to ignore. Taking the Congress as a whole, it is, to my mind, more left than right in its resolutions and manifestoes. This ought to have been of distinct advantage to us. But we have failed to make use of it. Our failure has been due largely to the fact that we have sought to emphasise group differences and have identified in our thinking the dominant 'group' with the whole Congress. Here also is a definite problem before us. Instead of giving the impression of advocating group policies we should so act as to further the Congress programme itself. Finally in our characterisation of rightism, we should remember that the term rightists as applied to Congressmen means only those whose activities repudiate independence and the struggle for independence. One whom we might call a rightist in the socio-economic sense may be as staunch a fighter for independence as any socialist. If he has a political philosophy and technique which we believe might prove an obstacle in the achievement of independence after a certain stage, he does not on that account deserve to be called names but rather requires to be convinced through experience and understanding. Causing irritation is surely not the proper way to carry conviction.

GANDHISM AND SOCIALISM

There are some comrades who believe that Gandhism and Socialism are so fundamentally contradictory that it is impossible for their adherents to work together. It is true that there are fundamental contradictions between the two ideologies and I myself have so frequently drawn attention towards them. But as far as I am concerned there was and is no doubt in my mind that apart from power politics there is no reason why both groups cannot work in the closest co-operation possible. I believe further that both groups can march shoulder to shoulder as far as the final goal of independence. On the way adjustments will have to be made, clashes will have to be reconciled. But the companionship can and must remain unbroken.

Text Of Passages Objected To

The following are some of the passages from a speech which was to have been given by Colonel Wedgwood:—

WHAT HITLER WANTS.

One passage which he refused to modify was:

"What Hitler wants is Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, some of Poland and the Ukraine and the Southern Tyrol, not to mention Switzerland, Alsace-Lorraine, Schleswig-Holstein, and Malmedy."

WHAT MUSSOLINI WANTS.

"Mussolini is more moderate, but requires Majorca, Malta, Palestine, Egypt, Arabia, Tunis and the control of Spain.

"Probably they both want a loan from us as well. That is their idea of 'justice.'"

He would have said to Dr. Salter:

"You advocate concession and sacrifice to Germany, Italy and Japan. These tyrants are militarists by nature. They are grabbers by philosophy."

RIGHT OF DEFENCE.

He would then have followed with this, but the B.B.C. jibbed:—

"Do you really think that William of Orange and the Dutch were wrong to defend Leyden and Alkmaar and save the rest of Holland?

"Was it wrong for England to go, at last, to the help of the Dutch Protestants and for Sir Philip Sidney to win and die at Zutphen?

"Or, take the Siege of Londonderry. Was it wrong to close the gates and to resist for three months, eating rats and boot leather till British troops arrived to save the Protestants from massacre?"

PRICE OF "JUSTICE."

Col. Wedgwood also proposed saying:—

"The defence of the weak cannot be wrong.

"I do not think all war is morally wrong or even unwise.

"If we placate Germany, Italy and Japan, the lesser dictator countries will also need similar 'justice' at our expense.

"Franco's Spain will want Gibraltar and 'justice.' Egypt will want the Sudan and 'justice.' Poland or Rumania will want Palestine and 'justice.' Pirow wants Bechuanaland and 'justice,' and de Valera might want Ulster first and Liverpool next.

"Buying off barbarians with Danegeld is no good?"

MONEY-LENDING IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Views Of Maharashtra Chamber On Bill For Regulation

In the course of a letter addressed by the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce to the Government of Bombay on the Bill to regulate the transactions of money-lending in the Province of Bombay, it is stated:—

The Usurious Loans Act and the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act nearly control the money-lender's transactions. The recent amendments of the Civil Procedure Code run in the same direction and very nearly do away with the possibility of the attachment of salaries of the lower middle classes and negative committals to civil prison. These enactments may be considered to check over-rapacious money-lenders.

Complaints have reached about the Bombay businessmen engaged in the business of commission agency who have induced credit as traders and are now taking shelter under the spacious Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act saying they are agriculturists! Demand is made to be out of this state or things either by suitable amendment of this particular enactment or by altogether doing away with it!

The net effect of all the legislation referred to above, is a shrinkage of credit! And on the top of it now comes this new Bill for the stringent regulation and control of the business of money-lending!

The bill for giving protection to the needy poor and ignorant agriculturist of the rural areas from Village Sowkars and pathans from the perpetual indebtedness has something to recommend. But it is feared that the scarcity of credit may cause suffering in the middle and agriculturists classes.

The indigenous banking system is more popular as the villagers cannot go to the Banks which are few and far between or to the Co-operative Credit Society which do not advance without security. The Sowkars is an institution in this country and will remain until credit is available through some other source or agency.

The Committee are inclined to feel that this Bill is not quite opportune.

And if Government intend to put it on the Statute-book the Committee suggest that it should not be passed as it is with some modification as below:—

CHAPTER I.

Sec. 2 (9) e:—That is advances made against only promissory notes can be considered as loans. What about advances against Hundies and Cheques? There seems to be room for circumventing the provision if it is allowed to stand as it is.

Sec. 2 (11):—"Money-lending" references only to 'genuine money-lending transactions,' with cash or that with a specific object to earn interest. It follows that no transaction is genuine money-lending transactions. Unless such provision is made,—

(i) a merchant who has sold goods on credit on which incidentally interest is charged till payment as also

(ii) a wholesale dealer for his credits—may have to conform to the provisions of this Act and obtain License as a money-lender, which however does not seem to be its object.

CHAPTER III.

Competent Court should not take notice of the applications made for the cancellation of money-lender's license unless forwarded with Rs. 100. This is intended to protect money-lenders from frivolous, malicious or vexatious applications.

CHAPTER IV.

Sec. 23 (1):—Money-lender should not be required to furnish everyone of his debtors with a legible statement of his account annually; but at the Debtor's request.

Sec. 23 (2):—The debtor should be required to pay the actual cost if the statement is wanted in any language other than that of the creditor, subject to the minimum stated here.

Sec. 24:—This provision states that the debtor should be required either to accept or deny the correctness of the Statement furnished to him within 3 months from its receipts failing which it should pass for correctness is unfair

CHAPTER V.

Sec. 28:—Once settled, the payment of decretal amount should not be subject to revision at the instance of the judgment-debtor.

Sec. 29:—9 per cent. and 12 per cent. limits of interest in this section should be replaced by 12 and 18 per cent. in case of secured and unsecured loans.

Sec. 38 (1):—Molestation as explained here is too vague and wide and may lead to infinite number of complaints.

Sec. 39 (c):—Should be dropped.

SCHEDULE OF LICENSE DUTY.

Since Government are not primarily interested in earning money the scale of License fees should be amended in one respect by adding "500 not exceeding Rs. 1,000,000" between the last and the last but one item in the Schedule. Subject to this the Committee agree to the Schedule.

FLOOD PROBLEM IN ORISSA

Remedial Measures Suggested By Sir, M. Visveswarayya

CUTTACK, (By Mail).

Recommendations, so far as the solution of the flood problem in Orissa is concerned, are contained in the report submitted by Sir M. Visveswarayya, whose services were requisitioned by the Congress Ministry of Orissa, for suggesting steps to be taken in the nature of remedial measures for the protection of flood afflicted areas in this Province.

Sir M. Visveswarayya, stated the report of the Adams Williams Committee of 1928 as the basis of his investigations, presented the remedial measures for the protection of a flood afflicted area should be to train the rivers on their way to the sea by constructing protective embankments, judicious dredging, flood escapes, etc. by removing obstacles to floods, opening out estuaries and making cuts through sand banks lead into the sea, so that nowhere in the area affected may the floods exceed a reasonable depth, or remain too long to injure the standing crops.

His recommendations contained in the report may be summarised as follows:—

1. Two competent Executive Engineers with an adequate subordinate staff should be appointed and set to work in two divisions into which the entire affected area may be divided;

2. They will conduct a systematic survey and collect hydraulic data, statistics of population, production and other essential information relating to the area liable to inundation along each river from past reports and local investigations;

3. Three expert engineers may be appointed as an advisory body to supervise the technical side of the work and to study the flood problems;

4. When a complete statement is prepared for each river with the statistical information relating to the population, production, etc., the cost of the proposed works should be considered with reference to the population and interests protected;

5. From the general result of the investigations the Government should decide with the advice of an expert Committee the total amount of capital to be expended on the measures;

6. After arrangements are made for financing the works, estimates should be prepared for the various schemes, in the order of their urgency and importance;

7. The point is how much money, the Government would be justified in spending on progressive flood control, both in the semi-protected and unprotected areas.

On the settlement of Finance matter the actual surveys, the estimates and their examination and approval by experts will offer no difficulty.

Among other subsidiary measures to be adopted may be mentioned the following:—

1. Old records and reports undertaken by Prof. Mahalanobis of Calcutta may be expedited. It would be better, if he could, with an Irrigation Engineer, prepare a succinct statement of data, past observations, reports of engineers and accounts of injury done by floods. A book containing such information will be useful to the survey and investigation parties;

2. Engineering graduates belonging to Orissa may be employed to acquire experience of the floods, some of them will become experts in the flood drainage and irrigation problems;

3. A Flood Protection Board be formed of leading officials and representatives of the people of the tract, for studying the problems, and making recommendations to the Government and the Legislature from time to time. In 1928 Committee have recommended the maintenance of a close liaison "between the Superintendent of Embankments, the Railway, the Buildings and Roads Branch, the Irrigation Department and Local Bodies";

4. The people of the tract should be supplied with all the information, which laymen can grasp, of problems relating to floods, irrigation and meteorological conditions and their effect on the economic condition of the tract. It is necessary that the people should know all about the true condition of the tract the demand made for co-operation and sacrifices on their part. In the last resort, it is they that have to provide funds for all remedial measures undertaken. It will be they who will have to bear the burden of any wasteful or mistaken schemes, if any turn out so, and it is necessary they should be kept informed;

5. Important improvements should be postponed even those suggested by the 1928 Flood Committee, until reasonable progress in survey and investigations, and until Government and the Legislature decide how much they would spend on the improvements as a whole;

6. Minister, Provincial Government connected with flood protection work should be expected to review progress on the works during the Budget session of the local Assembly, so that the public may be informed of such vital importance to the safety of the people and the progress of the Province.—United Press.

"CENSORSHIP BY BRITONS OVER WIRELESS"

Col. Wedgwood's Protest Against Cancellation Of Contract

The following letter written by Col. J. C. Wedgwood appeared, in mail week in "The Daily Telegraph" and "Morning Post":—

Sir,—I am loath to inflict on you a personal grievance, but the cancellation at the last moment by the B.B.C. of my contract to broadcast in the debate with Dr. Salter raises a point of public importance.

In the first place the official of the B.B.C. seems to have informed "The Daily Telegraph" and "Morning Post" that it was my "suggestion that he should not take part," and "this has nothing to do with the political events of the last few days." Neither statement is accurate.

The first suggestion that the contract should be broken came from Sir Richard Maconochie in person, and he based his suggestion on my references to the policy of the dictators of Italy and Germany, which he "couldn't pass just now." Why the B.B.C. should now pretend otherwise I do not know, as they were perfectly within their rights in cancelling the contract once I had said that I did not care to change my script to meet their criticism.

But that which is of more public interest is just this censorship on what may be said by Britons over the wireless. I do not think it is possible to discuss the paramount question of peace or war without referring to the specific demands of the dictators. Nor is it possible to discuss the morality of wars without instancing wars of defence and for the protection of others that are morally justified.

The B.B.C. objected to the list I gave of the demands or possible demands of the dictators. They also resented, though they finally conceded, my references to the defence of the Netherlands against the Duke of Alva; the part played by England in defending the Protestants and winnings the battle of Zutphen; the defence of Londonderry to save the Protestants of Ireland; and the threatened action by Cromwell which saved the Vaudois from persecution.

History is barred out, as well as foreign affairs, under this curious code—unless it coincides with the ideology or religion of our modern dictators.—I am, Sir, yours, etc.,

JOSIAH C. WEDGWOOD.

House of Commons, S.W. 1.
Feb. 25.

MYSORE CONGRESS

New Organisation Formed

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

Sir C. V. Raman is leaving for a Continental tour early in April. He is expected to tour for about three months and he will be accompanied, I understand, by Lady Raman also.

For having assisted the Congress activities one patel of Magadi taluk has been suspended from his patelship. Similarly another patel of Tawarakere village of the same taluk has also been suspended on the same grounds.

'MYSORE CONGRESS"

At a meeting of the Mysore Congress Board held at Mysore it resolved to form a new Congress organisation called the "Mysore Congress" to carry on the Congress work on its own responsibility in view of the Haripura resolution of the Congress. This new organisation will work with the assistance of a working committee consisting of 30 influential Congress workers. Mr. T. Siddalingaiya who was till now the President of Congress Board, will be the President of this new body.

The next convention of the Mysore State Congress Workers will be held at Shivapura village in Maddur on April 5th, 1938.

"CHITRA SAMACHAR"

"Chitra Samachar", a new film monthly in Kannada language has just commenced its publication. This new magazine is the only one of its kind in the whole of South India and it is being edited and published by Mr. H. R. Krishna Murthi from "Ramamandir", Vth Chamarajapet, Bangalore City.

FEDERATION ECHO

Mr. A. Sunderaja Rao is likely to be appointed as the Secretary of the Federation Committee which is shortly to be appointed by the Government to consider the question of Mysore joining the Federation.

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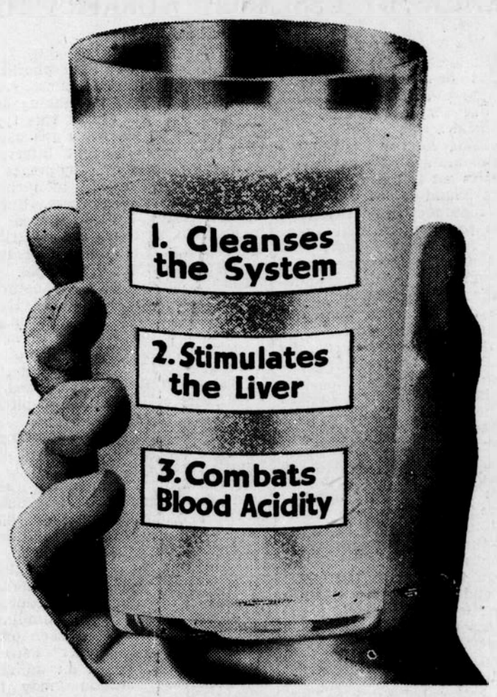

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Bombay Assembly Debate

(Continued from Page 8.)

the question of increase in the salaries of inferior servants. But for this purpose the next amendment was suitable.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher observed that the best thing in that case was for the Opposition to have withdrawn the motion, when a broad hint was given, but that was not done.

The Speaker said that he had already ascertained the vote of the House and at this stage withdrawal of the motion could not be permitted.

The Speaker then declared that the Noes had it. Mr. B. S. Hiray, Parliamentary Secretary, demanded a poll.

A STALEMATE.

For a few minutes a sort of stalemate ensued. Neither the Opposition members nor Government benches were inclined to go to poll, for the position was that whoever voted for the rejection of the grant, that is, for the proposition, would be in the wrong box, and the Opposition members realised their mistake in moving for the rejection of the grant, but it was too late to make amends.

They followed the extraordinary scene of Opposition members either remaining neutral or voting against their own motion. Obviously confusion had set in in the ranks of the Opposition. A motion on which they were ready to divide the House, the Opposition members would not touch with a pair of tongs!

The motion was defeated by 80 voting against while only one member voted for it.

FRESH CUT.

Mr. R. R. Bhole moved the next motion for reducing the grant by Rs. 100 to discuss the same object.

Moving this motion which was specifically stated to have been moved only to obtain a division on this issue, Mr. Bhole made a remark that again opened up the way for interminable discussions. He said that Government should consider the question of giving Rs. 35 as the minimum monthly wage.

Government benches seized this as a new point and wished to make fresh speeches.

The Speaker intervened saying that lengthy speeches need not be made.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher pointed out that the Opposition had raised a new point, after a full dress debate on the subject. Government could not vote on this issue silently without putting forward their own case.

The Speaker observed that Government could reply to any new points raised in the debate.

BHOLE'S MOTION DEFEATED.

Mr. S. K. Patil (Bombay) opposing the motion said that there was an additional reason for making a fresh speech, namely the Opposition had now shifted their ground. When it was said that the Bombay Corporation had fixed a minimum wage of Rs 25, it was not stated that it took years and years for the Corporation to come to this decision. Even then it was only a decision, and nothing further had done. There seemed to be an impression in the minds of the members that this question of salaries of servants in the Bombay City alone, should be considered to the exclusion of everything else. He assured the House that the Government were more in favour of improving the conditions of the inferior staff than the Opposition.

Mr. Bhole's cut motion was put to vote and lost. A division resulted in 34 voting in favour of the motion and 70 against.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan next wanted to move a token cut to discuss the arrangements for better audibility in the Assembly Hall.

Hon. Mr. Mavlankar, the Speaker assured the member that the question was receiving his careful consideration.

On this assurance, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan did not move the motion.

PLEA FOR RENT CONTROL.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, moved a token cut to raise the question of rent control in the Presidency. He said that his purpose would be served if he was able to force the Government to make a statement as to what they were going to do in the matter of controlling rents. He felt that Government must bring in legislation on the subject at an early stage. A demand for such a legislation was made by all sections of the public. Excepting a microscopic minority, every section of the public both in Bombay and Ahmedabad would welcome a measure, which would control rents.

Mr. S. K. Patil, opposed the motion but admitted that he shared the views of Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan on the subject. He assured Mr. Khan that he and the B.P.C.C. were one with him in the keenness for such a measure. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, went on the speaker, was committed to three principles on the question. Firstly, it believed that it was the right of the State to legislate in the matter of standardising rents; secondly it held that after such a legislation was passed the landlord should not alter or change the conditions governing such a legislation and thirdly there should be no evictions, if the tenants paid their rents regularly.

NO SUMMARY SOLUTION

Continuing Mr. Patil said that there could not be a summary solution to this problem. When the Government were free, perhaps, the matter could be considered by them in all its aspects. This question required a permanent solution and if permanent legislation were to be brought in, they should consider the whole question cautiously.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, leader of the Opposition, enquired whether the statement of Mr. Patil, would be binding on Government.

Mr Patil pointed out that in such a case, Government themselves would have come out with their own statement.

INDIVIDUAL VIEWS

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, stated that on an earlier occasion in a previous session they made it clear that with the exception of the members of the Cabinet and their Parliamentary Secretaries, no statement made by any member could be supposed to be an authoritative statement representing Government views. Each member of the Party subject to the Party rules was at liberty to place his views before the House.

At this stage discussion was adjourned till to-day (Thursday).

PANT DISARMS OPPOSITION

Why Blame Us For Legacy Of Predecessors, Asks U. P. Premier

LUCKNOW, March 8.

Replying to the general discussion on the Budget, which concluded late this evening after two days' debate, Premier Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, who also holds the Finance portfolio, in the course of a remarkable speech, lasting for more than an hour, disarmed all Opposition.

Panditji said that, notwithstanding the two days' continuous fire, the Government had come out unscathed, and felt that the budget presented by him was the best under the present circumstances.

He said that airy statements were made and pious hopes expressed, but nobody suggested that the budget was cast on unsound lines.

Comparing the financial position of the Province for the last seventeen years, he said:—

"While the loans went up to Rs. 20 crores, the deficits became a chronic feature of the budgets; the amount allotted for beneficient measures went up to Rs. 75 lakhs. We have allotted Rs. 75 lakhs for working beneficent measures during the last six or seven months."

LEGACY OF PREDECESSORS

Refuting the charges about a loan proposal this year, and regarding last year's loan, the Premier said that they could not be blamed for it, as it was a legacy left behind by their predecessors, and they had to spend for schemes already started by their predecessors, some of which were unproductive.

He stated that he was sorry for the stay of proceedings, which cost them seventeen lakhs of rupees, while the encumbered State Bill, passed by the last Council was responsible for the loss of more than Rs. 2 crores to the Province, and benefited the zamindars.

Refuting the alleged political motive behind the Congress Government's Rural Development Scheme, Panditji said that it was not a new-fangled political notion but a deep-seated conviction, and declared that if they cannot ameliorate the lot of the rural population, on whose existence they lived, then there was no justification for the Hon. Members for sitting on this side or that side of the House.

Continuing, Pandit Pant said:—"I am not personally dissatisfied with what we have done, we have given better accounts of finances of the Provinces."

GENEROUS TO MINORITIES

Dispelling doubts of the minorities, who had expressed apprehensions regarding their interests and representations in the Services, Panditji, after reading or telling figures, challenged the minorities to prove from returns of other Provinces about the justification of their fears, and declared: "We are not only just, but are generous to them."—United Press.

WELL-KNOWN BUILDING CONTRACTOR DEAD

Rao Saheb Dewji Dharsi Shah Expires After Long Illness

(From A Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March 9.

Rao Saheb Dewji Dharsi Shah, J.P., proprietor R. S Dewji Dharsi and Son, Engineers and Contractors, Bombay, expired on Wednesday at 9-30 p.m. after a long illness.

It was in the year 1888-A.D. that Rao Saheb Dewji Dharsi started his career as a builder and contractor in partnership with the late Rao Saheb Tejoo Kaya, J.P., and carried it on till the year 1927, when he established business in his own name and as such had connections with the Government of India, Army Head Quarters and States of Chhota Udepur, Junagad, Sant, Bhavnagar, Morvi, Bilkha, Porebunder, etc., etc.

The late Rao Saheb was a well-known philanthrophist and gave large sums in charity, important among them being Rs. 15,000 for the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund, Rs. 15,000 for a Girls' School in Durgapur and has left a further sum of Rs. 6,000 annually for various charities for 25 years. To this has been added Rs. 20,000 by his son, Seth Kalyanji, in memory of his late lamented father.

He was a Trustee of the Bombay Cutchi Visa Oswal Jain community and various other institutions.

The deceased leaves behind him his widow, a son, and two daughters and a host of relations and friends to mourn his loss.

ANTI-SHARIFF DEMONSTRATION

Muslim Deputation To C. P. Premier

NAGPUR, March 9.

Shouting the slogans "Shariff Boycott: Vidyamandir Boycott," 500 Muslims staged a demonstration here this morning. Carrying black flags, they called on Mr. M. Y. Shariff, the Law Minister, to resign and rejoin the Muslim League and expressed their opposition to the Education Minister's Vidyamandir scheme.

They attempted to enter the Assembly but were prevented by police at the gate.

Subsequently, a Muslim Deputation representing the demonstrators met the Prime Minister, Dr. Khare, in the Assembly room and explained their viewpoint. They reiterated their demand that Mr. Shariff should resign and seek re-election on the Congress ticket. The members of the Deputation also told the Premier that Muslim opinion in the province was opposed to the Vidyamandir scheme, which should not be forced on them.

It is understood that the Premier, after hearing their representations, pointed out that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, member of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, was the final authority, and they should submit to him their grievances in the matter of the selection of Mr. Shariff to the C. P. Ministry.

The Premier agreed to forward their resolutions to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

ZAMINDARS STIR UP

Conference To Consider Improvement Of Peasants' Lot

AHMEDABAD, March, 9.

As a sequel to the warning sounded by the Hon. Mr. Latthe, Finance Minister, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, a movement is afoot among Zamindars and Inamdars of Gujarat to convene a Conference probably in June to consider what joint action they can take for the amelioration of the condition of farmers on the lines of the Congress Ministry's suggestion as also for the protection of their own rights.—A. P.

Subhas Babu At Mina

Subhas Babu, the Congress President, on the eve of his departure was entertained to tea at the Mina Restaurant by a few friends when prominent Congressmen of the city were present.

The President on arrival was cheered. After tea, Mr Kapadia welcomed the President on behalf of friends assembled and eulogised his services to the nation and his great sufferings for the cause.

Subhas Babu in reply delivered a most inspiring speech, in the course of which he said that he was deeply touched by the affection and love Bombay was lavishing on him ever since he had set his foot in the great city.

The President was then garlanded and the party terminated amidst loud cheers.

FOLLOW LEAD OF CONGRESS

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 8.

Sixth biennial Conference of National Council of Women met in Delhi on Monday. Mrs. Brijlal Nehru presided. Lady Glancy, President, Delhi Provincial Council of women, welcomed the delegates. Messages read included those from Lady Linlithgow, Maharanis of Travancore and Baroda, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lady Ezra and Baroness Boel, President of International Council of Women at Brussels.

Initiative for starting a deaf and dumb school was taken by the Delhi Branch.

ROLE OF WOMEN.

Rai Bahadur Harbilas Sarda, M.L.A. in a short speech said women in India had very important role to play in national regeneration. He was happy to see that in their organisation there were no communal differences.

WORK FOR MASSES.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai making a powerful appeal to women to extend their activities among the masses pleaded for kinship with the poor. The Congress had undergone radical changes in recent years and its real strength came from masses. A similar change would have to come over women's organisations also if they were to be a real force in the country.

The Conference reassembles in the evening to consider resolutions. Her Excellency will also be meeting them to-day at Viceroy's House.

Begum Zafar, a social figure of New Delhi, has arranged a Garden Party and picnic for delegates on March 10 at Kutab.

RENTS IN BOMBAY

Government To Appoint Committee Of Enquiry

It is understood that the Government of Bombay contemplate the appointment of a Committee to investigate the question of rents in Bombay. The report of this Committee will form the basis for the required legislative measure.

Gland Discovery Restores Youth In 24 Hours

Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, failing memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor.

This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body, to build rich, pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 8 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations and begins to build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

END RATE WAR ON KONKAN COAST

Ratnagiri Steamer Passengers' League Demand

RATNAGIRI, March 9.

The Steamer Passengers' League, Ratnagiri, held meetings at Dapoli, Chiplun, and Khed and resolutions were passed that the disparity of fares between Bombay and Dhabol and Bombay and Malvan be done away with by the Steamer Companies, failing which the Government was urged to interfere for doing justice.

Ratnagiri Congress workers have arranged an extensive tour over the whole District, for collecting funds for the constructive programme of the Congress.

Good response is expected from all classes.

Calcutta Corporation To Have Its Own Electricity?

CALCUTTA, March, 9.

The Calcutta Corporation has decided this evening to generate their own electricity for drainage and pumping stations.

The Corporation noted with regret that the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation had "taken up an unwarranted and arbitrary step" in giving notice to cut off the supply at the premises and authorised the Chief Executive Officer to take immediate necessary legal action in the matter to protect the interest of the Corporation.—A. P.

Muslims In U. P. Govt. Services

LUCKNOW, March, 9.

The Hon'ble Pandit G. B. Pant, Premier, replying to questions in the U. P. Assembly regarding representation of Muslims in Government services informed the House that the present proportion was the doing of the previous Government. The present Government kept the question constantly in view. The Government tried to get the best men in services. The Government had not yet laid down any definite policy but while making appointments kept the representation of minorities in view. He said that there were certain departments in which the proportion of Muslims was above 25 per cent while in others it was below that. The point at issue was whether this proportion was to be maintained in all the departments individually or collectively on an average.—A. P.

SUBHAS FOR CALCUTTA

NAGPUR, March 9.

Mr. Subhas Bose, Congress President, left for Calcutta this morning. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj also left for Ranchi by the same train.

The "United Press" understands that the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee will be held at Cuttack on March 23.—United Press

RIPE GOLDEN LEAF... ... ...
Bears'
HONEYDEW
LOOK FOR THE FAMOUS ELEPHANT TRADE MARK
T. BEAR & SONS HONEYDEW
IT'S THE LEAF BEHIND THE CIGARETTE THAT COUNTS
BEARS' HONEYDEW TRADE MARK CIGARETTES
10 VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
2½ annas for 10
12 annas for 50
THOMAS BEAR & SONS LONDON
H/120

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS UP

Lack Of Buying Power In Sterling

RENEWED SELLING IN FRANC

Indecisive Tone In Wheat

BOMBAY, March 9

NEW YORK COTTON

Market displayed somewhat better tendency on trade support but traders were generally awaiting news regarding Smith amendment.

LONDON EXCHANGES

Sterling Dollar opened steady and then eased on lack of buying power.

Franc moved with an uncertain tone. There was renewed selling pressure.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Market turned narrow and indecisive due to favourable weather news from U. S. A.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Prices declined on selling pressure.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938.

New York, March 9

Previous closing	9.06
To-day's opening	9.07
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	9.10
Difference	+04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, March 9

Previous closing	4.98
To-day's opening	4.97
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	5.02
Difference	+04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 172

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 9

New York cotton displayed somewhat better tendency on trade support but traders were generally awaiting news regarding Smith amendment and farmer's referendum.

Trading in May commenced at 9.07 i.e. one point higher than previous closing prices advanced on better Liverpool and scattered trade buying with underlying sentiment leaning towards constructive side.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 9

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (9.10/9.09) 9.07/9.07
July (9.16/9.15) 9.11/9.10
October (9.24/9.24) 9.19/9.19

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 9

January (4.97) 4.94
March (5.02) 4.99
January (7.09) 7.05
March (7.04) 7.00

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 9

Trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 178/8. Prices early declined on option dealer selling but soon after rallied on some support thereafter trading was somewhat dull but eventually market recovered on renewed support following better New York closed steady at Rs. 171/12.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 9

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7 1/4) 1-7 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-0

JUTE

First marks C.I.F Continent New Crop (18 9/16 buyers) 18 5/8 sellers
Dundee March (£21) £21
Lightning March (£20, £20

RUBBER

Spot (7 sellers) 6 15/16 buyers
Forward July September (7 1/4 paid value) 7 1/8 paid value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta March (£13 15/16 sellers) £13 15/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 7/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 1/2 sellers) 10 7/16 sellers

METALS

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£185 1/2 buyers £185 5/8 sellers. Steady) £185 7/8 buyers £186 sellers. Steady

Lead (£15 5/16 buyers £15 3/8 sellers Steady) £15 1/2 buyers £15 5/8 sellers. Very steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£44 to £44 1/2) £43 5/8 to £44 1/2

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, March 9

Previous closing	5.01 7/8
To-day's opening	5.01 5/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	5.01 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 9

Previous closing	5.01.60
To-day's opening	5.01.90
To-day's closing	5.01.17

FRANC RATE

London, March 9

Previous closing	156.03
To-day's opening	156.00
To-day's closing	157.37

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 9

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 5.01.90 and then eased to 5.01.42 on lack of buying power.

Franc opened at 156.00 and then further weakened to 157.06 on renewed selling with very uncertain tendency.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.765) 11.853
New York on Bombay (37.82) 37.88
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (95.22) 95.30
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, March 9

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Speculators bought and sold. Small business. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, March 9

Spot	(20 1/16d.) 20 1/8d.
Forward	(19 13/16d.) 19 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, March 9

London Gold Fine per ounce (£6-19-7 1/2) £6-19-7

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 9

	Rs. a. p.
5 p.m. quotations:—	
Silver ready	50 13 6
Silver Fagan	50 14 0
Silver Chaitra	50 14 5
Gold ready	34 8 3
Gold Fagan	34 8 3
Gold Chaitra	34 7 3
Sovereign	22 9 0

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 9

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 87 1/2 and July 85 1/2 after showing some steadiness following higher overseas cables. The market turned narrow and indecisive due to favourable weather news from United States.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 9

Chicago wheat opened easy with May at 0.89 1/4. Prices declined on scattered selling and some liquidation following lower overseas cables with very little support appearing.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, March 9

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at 87 5/8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, March 9

	Rs. a. p.
10 p.m. quotations:—	
Wheat May	4 7 9
Wheat September	4 8 0
Linseed May	7 10 0
Linseed September	7 12 9

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 9

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-7-0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 9

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at 92

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 9 4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99) £99
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£91 1/2) £92
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£116 3/4) £116 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£108 1/2) £108 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112) £112
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£104) £104

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

4 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£108 5/8) £108 5/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£75 7/8) £76
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 7/8) £101 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£114 1/2) £114 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 7/8) £103
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 7/8) £110 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 9

London Stock Exchange exhibited brighter sentiment following reports of better political situation. Giltedged securities also attracted interest. Three and half quoted at 92 i.e. five shillings higher than previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-9) 14-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (53-1 1/2) 54-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (do: 4 1/8) dol 4 1/8
Elec. Music Industry (13-6) 13-6
Princhin Johnson (34-3) 33-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (28-3) 29-3
Woolsworth New Ordinary (63-1 1/2) 63-1 1/2
Son Paulo Coffee Rates 1930 (£37 1/2) £37
Dunlop Rubber (30-0) 30-0
Uinlever Ordinary (37-6) 38-0
Ford Motors (20-4 1/2) 20-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£65) £65
British American Tobacco Ordinary (£102 1/2) £102 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£7 1/8) £7 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (140) 140
P. and O. S. N Company Deferred (20) 20
Distillers (96-6) 96-6
Bradfords Dyers (4-6) 4-6
British Celanese (3-7 1/2) 3-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (38-4 1/2) 38
Courtaulds Ordinary (38-3) 39
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-9) 21-3
Inter Nickels (dol 49 3/8) dol 48 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel O dinary (43-9) 43-9
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Donaro Tea (40-7 1/2) 41-3
Empire of India (29-6) 29-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-4 1/2) 26-0
Gula Kelampong (27-6) 27-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (25-3) 24-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (44-4 1/2) 43-9
Burma Corporation (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£16 5/8) £16 5/8
East Rand Proprietors (58-1 1/2) 58-9
Rand Mines (£8 3/8) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 7/8) £15 7/8
Associated Portland Cement (80-9) 81-10 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (95) 96-3
Sub Nigel (£10 3/8) £10 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (27-6) 28-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (26-10 1/2) 26-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (78-9) 79-4 1/2
Burma Oil (110) 110
Mexican Eagle (8-0) 9-1 1/2
Shell Transport (90) 90-3
Royal Dutch (£39 1/2) £39 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 9

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 52 1/8) dol 52 1/2
General Motors (dol 33 7/8) dol 33 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 31 1/8) dol 31 1/8
Preference (dol 106 1/4) dol 106 1/8

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

Bombay, March 9

Rates at 11 a.m.	7 10 —
Rates at 12 noon	7 9 —
Rates at 3 p.m.	7 10 0
Rates at 5 p.m.	7 10 3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Industrials Firm And Active

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 9

The Stock Exchange was generally higher, and the sentiment was improved in the hope that the political conversations now beginning may lead to an European appeasement. Industrials were featured firm and more active, while Giltedged securities were harder. Chinese were supported and Kaffirs were benefited by local, Cape and Paris buying. The Internationals went ahead near the close. Elsewhere, the market was quietly firm. On the foreign exchanges, increasing talk of the French Cabinet crisis accentuated the nervousness regarding the Franc and under renewed offerings the spot rate fell to 157.37 control intervening only intermittently.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Speculative Stocks Open Steady

CALCUTTA, March 9

In Jutes prices of the speculative stocks opened steady and advanced further as the day progressed but business on the whole was on a limited basis. In coals enquiries for the first class popular stocks continued at gradually hardening rates, but trading was rather on a restricted scale. Teas kept more or less dull. In miscellaneous section, speculative stocks opened easier but steadied up again during the middle of the day but again closed slightly easier. Among other industrials sugar shares were slightly enquired for while Midnapore Zemindary and India General Navigation ordy kept steady features. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: Two and three quarter per cent loan 1948/52 100/8; three and half per cent Government paper 98/9; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 106/3 small lot: three per cent loan 1951/54 102/11

Banks: Reserve Bank 117/8

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan Rly ordy 75 small lots; Kalighat Falta 83 small lot.

Cottons: Basanti 7/4; Kesoram pref 114/8; Cawnpore Textiles 3/13; New Victoria 1/1.

Coals: Aidih 3/3; Bengal 316 small lot; Burrakur 14/8; Central Khurkend 11/8; Dhemo Main 11/8 ex div; Equitable 36/8 ex div; Hurriladih 14 ex div; Katras Jherriah 19/12; New Beerbhoom 19/2; Raneegunge 34; Sendra 12/4; Talcher 1/5; Bengal Giridih 1/4; Bokaro and Ramgur 16/14; Churilia 1/10, East Indian 22/14; Kalapahari 12/4; New Bansdepur 15/12; Seebpore 14/4 pref; South Karanpura 5/6.

Jutes: Anglo India 291; Auckland 156; Howrah 46/10 Kamarhatty 461 ex div; Lansdowne 149; Craig annas 11; Presidency 3/10.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/13; Consolidated Tin 5/10; Indian Copper 2/6; Dalmia Cement ordy 9/3; Frank Ross 5; Bengal Telephone ordy 19/4; Braithwaite and Co 6 c div; Burn and Co ordy 263 small lots; do 7 per cent pref 138 small lots; Hukumchand Electric and Steel ordy 10/4; Indian Galvanizing 21/4 c div; Indian Iron 29/2; Kumardhubi Engineering pref 65 small lot; Marshalls 1/4; National Iron and Steel 4/8 Saran Engineering 5/10; Indian Malleable Casting ordy 6; Steel Corporation ordy 5/14; Steel Corporation pref 8; Hooghly Flour 9/8; British India Corporation ordy 3/15; small lot; Calcutta Ice 6/6; Dunlop Rubber ordy 12/14; Indian Cables 12/8 small lot; Indian National Airways ordy 7/4; Indian National Airways pref 9/4; Indian Wood Products ordy 10/2; do five and half per cent pref 100/8; Walford Transport 1/12; British Burma Petrol 3/11; Bengal Paper ordy 98; Sonakunda Baling pref 146; Midnapore Zemindary 87/8; Carew and Co 12/12; Champaran 11/12; Sri Sitaram 8.

Teas: Patrokola 900 3/ dol 8; Rutema 7/14; Tengpani 15.

Debentures: Three and half per cent 1951; Calcutta Municipal 101/8; Five and half per cent 1920 do 117/8 small lots; three and quarter per cent 1965 Calcutta Port Trust 104/6; Six per cent 1955/85 do 127 small lot; 7 per cent 1919/32/45; Gohpur Tea 101/8; Three and quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 102/5.—A.P.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 8.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest Prices.
London Nigerian Tin Co. Ltd.	£0 5 9
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold	1 6 0
Turner & Newall	3 17 3
Associated Elec. Industries	2 1 0
Attock Oil	1 11 6
Associated Portland Cement	4 1 6
Automatic Telephone & Elec. Ord.	2 0 3
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 3
Beira Railways XD	1 6 6
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 13 9
Marconi International Marine	1 9 0
Western Union Telegraph dol	25 0 0
General Electric Ordinary	3 11 6
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	0 18 1½
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 0 9
International Rly. of C America dol	4.00
Malayalam Plantations	1 10 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 3
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 16 6
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 8 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 15 3
Indian Copper Corpn. Ord.	0 3 7½
Brazilian Traction Light & Power dol	10.45
American Radiator dol	12.75
Timken Roller Bearing Co. dol	43.00
American Can Company dol.	87.25
General Foods Corporation dol.	31.50
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd	0 15 7½
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd	0 3 10½
Bisichi Tin Co. (Nigerian) Ltd.	0 7 1½
Mawchi Mines Ltd.	2 7 0
Messina (Transvaal) Ltd.	0 13 6
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	1 0 0
Trust of Bank shares units	0 18 9
Trust of Insurance Share units	1 2 6
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 5
	94 p.c. p. a.

RESTRICTED TRADING IN WHEAT MARKETS

Linseed Demand Subsides

New Delhi, March 7.

The following is the Market Report issued from the Office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India for the week ending March 5, 1938:—

Wheat:—During the week under review, trading in world markets continued on a restricted scale, and at the close on Saturday values had receded about 1-1/2 per cent. as compared with Monday. A certain amount of Australian wheat was sold to Spain about midweek, but with this exception conditions were featureless.

In India, a very bearish tendency was much in evidence, prices having fallen by anything from 2 to 5 annas per maund in the main producing areas. This represents about 5 to 12 per cent., and brings the general price level down to a low point not witnessed since 1936.

EXPORT DEMAND.

In spite of some export demand mainly for new crop, the Karachi market was weak. Ready wheat closed Rs. 24/3 per candy of 656 lbs. March Rs. 24/0/9 and July Rs. 23/8/6. Amritsar declined to Rs. 2/2/4-1/2 per maund for ready, Rs. 2/3/1-1/2 for Chot, Rs. 2/3/5 for Baisakh and Rs. 2/5/1-1/2 for Har. At Lyallpore, spot fell from Rs. 2/10 per maund last week to Rs. 2/5 on Saturday, Phagan was Rs. 2/5/4 and Chot and Har Rs. 2/5/7. At Tapur, ready pits were marked at Rs. 2/7 as compared with Rs. 2/9/1-1/2 last week. At the close Joth was traded in at Rs. 2/7/6.

At Bombay, values were weak and closed Rs. 4/9 per cwt. for ready Karachi Bangla, and Rs. 4/8 for Delhi/Cawnpore quality. May and September were both Rs. 4/8/3. At Calcutta, ready Cawnpore was Rs. 3/8 per maund and the Punjab qualities 2 annas dearer. Both at Bombay and Calcutta values lost about 3 annas per maund.

Exports from Karachi were less than 300 tons this week. Total exports from 1st April 1937 to date are 441,500 tons.

Stocks at Amritsar fell by some 2,000 tons to 8,500 tons while those at Lyallpore were about 3,800 tons. The number of pits at Hapur were reduced at about 40 which went into consumption. The present total is 244, which is equivalent to about 7,300 tons.

Linseed:—The latest London quotations are:—

Calcutta Linseed £14 per ton c.i.f. near shipment.

Argentine Linseed £12-10 per ton c.i.f. near shipment.

Linseed Oil £27-2-6 per ton c.i.f. near shipment.

The linseed market continued firm during the early part of the week, but the demand for Indian seed has subsided, with prices easier. In view of the early loadings sparingly offered, La Plata seed on its way to Hull realised the prices quoted as well as for most of the shipment positions. The Continental demand for La Plata is principally for parcels afloat.

Most of the linseed markets in India were quiet and reflected the tendency in most other commodity markets. At Bombay, bold linseed for ready deliver fell by over 2 annas per maund to Rs. 7/10/6 per cwt. May was quoted the same price with September Rs. 7/13 and Bombay Small Rs. 7/8/6. At Calcutta, however, values showed no change and closed Rs. 5/10/6 per maund for ready and Rs. 5/9/6 for May.

Exports from Bombay were 8,000 tons of which 6,000 tons were destined for the United Kingdom. Shipments from Calcutta were negligible.

Rice:—Variable tendencies were seen in this commodity. In Burma, prices closed steady. In Calcutta the market was unchanged, while in Northern India generally, weakness prevailed in most grades. Trading continues to be slow and featureless with buyers adopting a hand-to-mouth policy. Supplies are abundant.—United Press.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, March 8.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	25
Amr. Forn. Power Com.	3
Amr. Forn. Power Gold D 5 p.c.	54
Amr. Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	19
Electric Power and Light	9
Electric Bond Common	7
American Tel and Tel.	133 1/2
Western Union Telg	24 1/2
Canadian Pacific Rly.	7
Great North Pfd. Rly.	22
New York Central Rly.	17 1/4
Southern Pacific Rly.	18
Firestone Rubber	20
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	52
United Aircraft	24
Houdaille Hershey	21
Bethelehe Steel	55
Republic Steel	17
United S. Steel	52 3/4
United S. Smelting	71
Anaconda Copper Mining	31 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	49
Chrysler Motors	52
General Motors	34 1/4
General Electric	39
Douglas Aircraft	39
Union Carbide	72 3/4
Consolidated Oil	9
Socony Oil	141/4
Chase Bank	30
National City Bank	24 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	415
Aviation Corp.	3
Gillette Safety 5 per cent Pfd.	58

General Motors sales for the month of February 94000. Firestone Tire and Rubber has declared a dividend of 25 cents ex-dividend on April 3rd. Market continues irregular. Freight rate increase estimated roughly at dol 270,000,000 has been granted. Turnover 740,000 shares.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, March 8.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	76 5/8
3 1/2 per cent	91 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	104
4 per cent 1948/53	108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	112
3 1/2 per cent 1949/52	99
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	114 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy	43/9

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, March 9

T Morrison ss Bahadur of 3397 reg tons, Captain H H Gibson arrived from Rangoon via Colombo Alleppey, Cochin, Ponani, Calicut, Badagra with general cargo.

B I S N ss Gazana of 3191 reg tons, Captain E G Kingcome arrived from Bassein via Rangoon, Galle, Colombo, Cochin, Ponani, Calicut, Badagra, Cannanore and Mangalore with passengers and general cargo.

L Edwards ss Goldenfels of 4844 reg tons, Captain Wilbke arrived from Bremen via Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Port Said, Suez, Djibouti with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Manela of 5041 reg tons, Captain F Patterson arrived from Karachi with general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N ss Barala of 1899 reg tons, Captain E Shepherd sailed for Basra via Verawal, Kathiawar Coast Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

T Morrison ss Khosrou of 2471 reg tons, Captain E L Gibbons sailed for Rangoon in water ballast.

M Mackenzie ss Steel Ranger of 3453 reg tons, Captain B E Smith sailed for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras with same bottom cargo

LOADING

The following steamers booked for loadnig on 9-3-38.

S S Japan (L E) for Madras Calcutta Rangoon and Europe and American Ports.

S S British Sailor (Ang Ir Oil Co) for Abadan.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, March 9

1 Steel Ranger 3450 Calcutta 9-3 M M
5 Goldenfels 4844 Karachi 12-3 L Edwards
7 Britannia 5281 Liverpool 18-3 Anchor Line
10 Belgium Maru 4216 Japan 15-3 O S K Kaisha
11 Yorkmoor 2768 Karachi 14-3 Anchor Line
14 London Maru 4414 Japan 10-3 O S K

Victoria Dock

1 Bahadur 3397 Okha N F. T Morrison
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 10-3 M M
9 Alipore 3241 Japan 10-3 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Haideri 912 Malabar Coast 9-3 S Hassum
F Khosrou 2471 Rangoon 9-3 T Morrison
N/O Jalaputra 3113 N F, 12-3 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathaird 10-3-38 P and O S N
Dalgoma 16-3-38 M M
Ranchi 17-3-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 24-3-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 31-3-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Simla 12-3-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Birkenfels 26-3-38 L Edwards
Aagtekerk 20-3-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Japan 11-3-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Adams 17-3-38 F F Campbell
Potter 11-3-38 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 16-3-38 L Triestino
Dondolo 12-3-38 L Triestino
Himalaya 15-3-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Hilda 11-3-38 L Triestino
Victoria 29-3-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Rynyo Maru 30-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 11-3-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 15-3-38 L Triestino
Napier Maru 26-3-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 31-3-38 L Triestino
Nagato Maru 17-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Somali 13-3-38 P and O S N

FROM AKYAB

Jalapalaka 10-3-38 Scindia S N

FROM BASRA

Baroda 17-3-38 M M
Paolina 5-3-38 L Triestino
Varsova 12-3-38 M M
Hoegh Transporter 7-3-38 Volkart Bros

FROM SYDNEY

Stratheden 12-3-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 19-3-38 M M
Kenya 2-4-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Garmula 16-3-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Ormara 12-3-38 M M
Jalaputra 7-3-38 Scindia S N

FROM JEDDAH

Jehangir 11-3-38 T Morrison

FROM KARACHI

Vita 10-3-38 M M
Tango Maru 10-3-38 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 2-4-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 12-3-38 P and O
Somali 15-3-38 P and O S N
Manela 15-3-38 M M
Ranchi 19-3-38 P and O S N
Maloja 26-3-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 18-3-38 Anchor Line
City of Simla 4-4-38 K Nixon
City of Venice 21-3-38 J Finlay
California 31-3-38 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 1-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 18-3-38 F F Campbell

FOR HAMBURG

Braunfels 9-4-38 L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 15-3-38 L Triestino
Paolina 5-3-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 31-3-38 L Triestino

FOR LOS ANGLES

Hoegh Transporter 11-3-38 Volkart Bros

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Nagato Maru 5-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 16-3-38 L Triestino
Tango Maru 15-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Alipore 10-3-38 M M
Belgium Maru 14-3-38 O S Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 25-3-38 O S Kaisha
Conte 31-3-38 P and O S N
Victoria 29-3-38 L Triestino
London Maru 10-3-38 O S Kaisha

FOR MAURITIUS

Jehangir 16-3-38 T Morrison

FOR SYDNEY

Strathaird 10-3-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 24-3-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bandra 16-3-38 M M
Varsova 17-3-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 16-3-38 M M
Takliwa 30-3-38 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Hilda 12-3-38 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

Vita 12-3-38 M M
Yorkmoor 14-3-38 Anchor Line
Goldenfels 12-3-38 L Edwards

B P I GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S City of Sidney 7-3-38
S S Khosrou 8-3-38
S S Haideri 8-3-38
S S Noorjhan (boats) 8-3-38

EXPORTS

S S Manela for London: 63 bags old pickers P Kasambhai; 1500 bags bone meal Craft Mody; 27 bags gum N Muljee; 80 bags casein D Abraham

For Antwerp: 385 bales raw cotton B Mawji

For Hull: 1280 bags myrabolams J Moolchand; 2370 bags linseed The Cotton Agents; 325 bags gr nut in shell H Manilal

S S Yorkmoor for Manchester: 75 bs ctn waste clean M Chandulal; 25 bales raw cotton C Jairam; 50 bales raw cotton B Karsandas

For Liverpool: 100 bales cotton waste oily G M Vyas

S S Britannia for Glasgow: 1334 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 640 bags gr nut oil cake K Devchand; 60 bags gr nut kernals S M Rajgor

For Marseilles: 100 cases gum E Vallimahomed; 200 bundles henna leaves V Khimji.

For Liverpool: 5760 bags gr nut cakes K Devchand; 685 bags gr nut oil cake T Popatbhai; 2665 bags gr nut oil cake M B Kaisha; 120 bales win rags Patel and Co; 10 bales raw wool D Abraham; 107 bags kang grain S M Rajgor; 300 bags gr nut kernals S M Rajgor; 1000 bs raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Belgium Maru for Kobe: 1301 bs raw cotton A Podar.

For Osaka: 100 bales raw cotton The Cotton Agents; 300 bales raw cotton A Podar.

IMPORTS

S S Vasna Agents M Mackenzie from Basrah: 11493 baskets w dates; 133 bgs beans; 50 bags mash; 69 cases d dates; 35 bags sheep skins;

From Karachi: 2276 bales cotton; 1213 bags wheat; 200 bags gram chuni; 480 bags wheat flour; 121 bags gram; 255 bags gram flour

S S Karanga Agents M Mackenzie from Leo Marquis: 650 nos ingot bars of copper

From Beira: 2080 bags asbestos

From Mozambique: 250 bags cowries

From Zanzibar: 189 bags cowries

From Mombassa: 100 bags fresh fruits; 6999 bales cotton

From Dar-es-Salaam: 461 bales cotton.

S S Varela Agents M Mackenzie from Basra: 17876 bdls wet dates; 52 bags sheep skins; 89 bags dry beans

From Karachi: 1118 bales cotton; 1781 bags wheat; 119 bags toria; 175 bags gram chuni; 300 bags wheat flour.

S S Surada Agents M Mackenzie from Moulmein: 16777 bags rice; 84913 pieces teak scantlings; 6260 pieces teak posts and planks; 120 pieces eng scantling; 231 pieces eng planks; 428 bdls teak battans; 258 bags betelnuts.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 8.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 172 1/4; highest 173 1/4; lowest 172 1/4; closing 172 3/8.

Broach J/A. 1938 op. 176 3/8; highest 177; lowest 175 3/4; closing 176.

Oomra March op. 153 1/4; highest 153 1/2; lowest 153 1/4; closing 153 1/2.

Oomra May op. 155 3/4; highest 155 3/4; lowest 155 1/4; closing 155 1/4.

Oomra July op. 157 1/4; highest 157 1/4; lowest 156 3/4; closing 156 3/4

Bengal March op. 129; highest 129; lowest 128 3/4; closing 128 3/4.

Bengal May op. 130 5/8; highest 130 5/8; lowest 130 1/4; closing 130 1/4.

Bengal July op. 132; highest 132 1/4; lowest 132; closing 132.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-3-38) Rs 4 1 8

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 5 3/4

T/Mandi for Broach [illegible] (24-6-38) Rs. 14 3/4.

Tenders:—	Bengal	Oomra
7-3-1938	Nil	150
Total to date	738	900

TENDERS FOR STERLING

Bombay, Wednesday

On Wednesday the 9th March 1938, tenders to the amount of £4,475,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 22 per cent

£1,500,000 will be offered for tender on Tuesday the 15th March 1938, on the same conditions as previously announced.

Result Of Interview With Mysore Dewan

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

"Unsatisfactory" was the cryptic answer given by Mr. T. Siddalingaiya, President of the Mysore Congress Board, as he emerged from the Dewan's Chambers on Friday evening, when the "Chronicle's" representative greeted him and asked for a statement regarding the talks he had with the Dewan.

Mr Siddalingaiya, I understand, placed before the Dewan unreservedly the point of view of the Congress but failed to get any definite support or sympathy for his point of view.

Bombay Market Controls World Raw Cotton Prices

LIVERPOOL EASED ON BOMBAY & ALEXANDRIA SELLING WITH UNCOVERED *STOP-LOSSES*

Trade Buying Only Support

BOMBAY, March 9.

It can be seen from private cables which are received here that Bombay Cotton Market controls raw cotton prices all over the world.

In New York and Liverpool Markets speculative activity is at a low ebb while Bombay operators as usual go on with their usual speculative enterprise in which they are getting unique success.

They had extensive straddle operations which once were reported to be over a million bales and all these operations have resulted into moderate profits owing to wider parity.

The New York cotton market was unsettled on Tuesday by the suspension of Messrs. Richard Whitney and Co., which caused liquidation by nervous longs and moderate speculative selling, while foreign selling against Bombay Straddle position contributed to the decline.

The New York market opened quiet and declined with Liverpool credited with selling fully 15,000 bales as well as moderate speculative selling. However the market later rallied partially on trade buying and covering in sympathy with the rally of grain and Stock markets. The tone of the market was steady.

At the opening May was quoted unchanged at 9.10 and soon prices declined to 9.01 under the nervous feeling created by the suspension of a firm but the defaulting firm had not much outstanding business and the market quickly recovered. It appears that American operators are much inclined to await the result of the Smith amendment. There was some trade buying and prices improved few points and the market closed at a net decline of 4 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 4 points at 9.12c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 4 points at 9.29c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with May 5.05. The market was quiet. Incentive was lacking but advanced on firm Eastern advices and scarcity of contracts. Later on there was stale bull liquidation and Straddle selling against Uppers and professional realising. Demand was poor apart from Straddle buying against New York. The market closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced one point at 5.12d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and Giza futures declined 7 to 4 points with Spot cotton 6 points down at 7.59. Uppers futures lost 12 to 5 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a moderate business. Sakels futures closed one point down to 8 points up and Ashmouni futures advanced 4 points.

COTTON ACREAGE.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. state:—

"The sharp decline in the market on the disappointment caused by the President's speech last Friday week was short-lived and prices have since steadily advanced. The Cotton allotment acreage for 1938 has been fixed at 26,384,417 acres, which is figured to yield a crop of between 10 and 11 million bales. Based on the five year average prior to last season's record harvest, namely 183 pounds per acre, production would approximate 10,000,000 bales taking the normal acreage abandonment at 2.3 per cent, but based on a yield of 206 pounds per acre, a figure which includes last season's crop, the yield would be around 11,000,000 bales. The fact that every grower keeping his acreage within the allotment may market his full production free of penalty will encourage intensive cultivation to obtain maximum yields. The yield per acre trend would appear upwards if last year's record yield of 264.6 pounds is an indication of the improvement in methods of cultivation and therefore given normal growing conditions this year's crop may upset calculations.

It is thought probable that only a relatively small percentage of growers out of the 85 to 90 per cent expected to co-operate in the programme will exceed the allotment, making the total acreage planted only moderately higher than the national allotment.

SMITH AMENDMENT

There is still uncertainty as to the interpretation of the Smith amendment and action by the Administration is being withheld until a formal ruling on its meaning is obtained. As the amendment threatens to consume 50 million dollars of the 130 million available, the balance would be insufficient for regular price adjustment payments and in consequence most of the officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration are opposed to it. Mill activity in the past week has shown improvement, sales in wholesale goods quarters being stimulated by talk of a processing tax to secure funds to finance the Farm Bill programme and the efforts being made by the Administration to advance prices of farm products.

An analysis of winter temperatures in the Cotton belt during February shows less than average weevil killing freezes though slightly more than last year, while general reports indicate a good moisture situation.

The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates total world production this season at 36,550,000 bales and consumption for the first half of the current season at 14,008,000 bales, which is equivalent to a full season's rate of 28,016,000 bales of American and other growths. The amount of Cotton now in the loan is 5,034,400 bales, an increase on the week of 38,000 bales.

In view of recent developments, we consider the future trend of prices is upwards an therefore feel that purchases on any good setback are advisable."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (10 a.m.)	9.10
N. Y. May Lowest (10-52 a.m.)	9.01—09
Liverpool May Highest	5.05+04
Liverpool May Lowest	4.97—04

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Straddle reversing continues. Mill trade poor. Consider market acts well against many adverse factors. Still favour scale down buying.

Liverpool.—Market eased on Bombay and Alexandria selling which uncovered stop-losses. Only support is American straddle buying. Trade news continues discouraging. Immediate trend largely dependent on the action of Bombay market.

New York.—Market eased on foreign selling and scattered liquidation. Trade absorbed contracts on scale.

New York.—Failure of Wall Street house well taken. Ruling of Smith clause awaited. No new features.

New York.—Considerable selling by Liverpool on narrowing parity. Trade buying only on scale down.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables.

Messrs. Geo. McFadden and Bro. cable:—

Selling of Bombay, Liverpool past few days taken edge off market. If continues, look for somewhat lower market.

Their New York Friends cabled:

Cotton although Southern selling negligible, heaviness securities discouraging new buying. Market therefore under influence foreign selling representing undoing straddles with scale down. Trading buying principal support.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled:

General liquidation lower stocks. Trade only buyer on scale down.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 8.

May	9.06—04
July	9.10—07
October	9.20—06
December	9.20—06
January	9.22—06
Middling Spot	9.12—04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 8.

March	9.19—01
May	9.18—04
July	9.24—05
Middling spot	9.23—04
11 a.m. Ranges—	
May	9.03/9.03
July	9.10/9.10
October	9.18/9.18
Noon Call.—	
May	9.03
July	9.08

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, March 8.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	22,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the Continent	4,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 8.

March	4.93—03
April	4.94—03
May	4.98—03
June	5.01—02
July	5.05—03
August	5.07—02
September	5.09—03
October	5.11—04
November	5.12—04
December	5.13—04
January	5.15—04
February	5.16—04
March	5.17—04
Middling Spot	5.12+01
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
May	5.05
October	5.19

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 8.

F.G.F. Sakellaridis—	
F.G.F. Spot	8.54
GIZA—	
Spot	7.59— 6.
March	7.07— 7.
May	7.02— 7.
July	7.06— 6.
October	7.08— 4.
November	7.08— 4.
January	7.09— 4.
UPPERS.—	
Spot	6.13— 7.
March	5.91—12.
May	5.96— 8.
July	5.99— 7.
October	6.05— 5.
November	6.05— 5.
January	6.07— 5.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

May 137 July 147 Oct. 149 Dec. 153 Jan. 155 at Cross Rate 5.01 7/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 171—Liverpool May 1938 4.99 R.. 46 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A. 1938 174/10—Liverpool July 5.06 Rs. 45 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 171—New York May 9.06 Rs. 29 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.01 7/8.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach J/A. 1938 174/10—New York July 9.10 Rs. 26 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.01 7/8.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, March 8.

Fair rio coffee no 7 quality 6 1/8

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, March 9.

Following a decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened at Rs. 170/4 for Broach A./M. delivery and declined to Rs. 169/8 on general long liquidation.

Later on firmness of Steel shares influenced some covering in cotton and prices rallied to Rs. 170/10. The market was steady at this level with a restricted turnover.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point and later was quoted 2 points up. The local market was steady with Broach quoted at Rs. 171/4. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G.—			
Broach April/May	170	14	0
Broach July/Aug.	174	6	0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra March	152	4	0
Oomra May	154	0	0
Oomra July	155	0	0
F.G.M.G.—			
Bengal March	128	4	0
Bengal May	129	6	0
Bengal July	131	0	0

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, March 9.

May	54.20
June	54.50

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, March 9.

March	239.50
June	226.00
July	227.20—40
September	228.50—30

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, March 9

	To-day	Total
Bengal	350	1050
Oomra	400	1300

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 9

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	135	132	129	127	
Punjab	135	132	129	127	
Rajputana	135	132	129	127	
Oomra No. 3	159	156	153	150	
C P No. 1	171	168	165	162	
C P No. 2	164	161	158	155	
Broach No. 2		177	174	172	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 9

Bengal Superfine	136/38
Bengal Fine	132/34
Bengal F G	129/30
C P 1	161/63
C P 2	166/67
Arvi	158/59
Amraoti	149/53
Ellichpur	156/57
Berar	153/55
Khandesh	143/47
Jalna Sailu	145/49
Burwah Sanavad	155/56
Khandwa	156/57
Harda Khirkiya	156/57
Mathia	131/36
M kapur	149/54
Broach	175/76
Punjab 4 F	185/88
Punjab 289 F	222/27
Sindh 4 F	180/85
Sindh N T	205/10
Kampala	290
Jinja	276

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, March 9 Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	678	39,562	191,616
Central India	402	31,031	273, 96
Barsi and Nagar	2,685	106,987	138,671
Hyderabad Gaorani	51	33,276	69,090
Berar	2,657	235,219	461,667
Central Provinces	732	50,141	96,718
Total Oomras	7,205	496,516	1,230,948
Dholera	1,277	37,560	35,647
N W Provinces	100	2,219	6,738
Rajputana	195	8,796	52,914
Sind Punjab	5,590	407,320	250,678
Broach	1,884	17,077	123,222
Coompta and Dharwar	7	9,905	11,909
Westerns Northerns	49	6,882	15,090
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	125	1,386	3,280
American		148,316	4,560
Egyptian, African and Sudan	662	224,528	167,741
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	15
Total	17,094	1,361,687	1,902,866

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 3rd Mar.

In full-pressed bales

	This year	Last year
Europe	1,155	144,430	231,410
Japan and China	4,592	315,391	818,200
Coast Ports		35,9	11,178
Up-country by Rail		220,633	138,215
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		11,280	34,545
Total	5,747	727,635	1,233,548

American Cotton Figures

	1937-38	1936-37
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 8-3-38	7059000	5959000
Receipts yesterday 8-3-38	22000	29000
Exports to date 8-3-38	4586000	4244000
Stock at Ports 4-3-38	3144000	2070000
Stock at Interior Towns 4-3-38	2498000	1807000
Stock at Liverpool 4-3-38	1209000	969000
Visible Supply 4-3-38	7454000	5470000
Quantity in sight 4-3-38	12010000	11180000
Quantity out of sight 4-3-38	7437000	8962000

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 8.

SAKEL.—	
March	13.91—1.
May	14.09+3.
ASHMOUNI—	
April	10.70+4.
June	10.66+4.
GIZA—	
March	12.95+1.
May	13.05+1.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, March 9.

Yesterday London Gold prices declined one penny to £6-19-7-1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate decline 107 points at 156.03. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 5.01-7/8. London Silver prices declined 3/16d. to 20-1/16d. for spot and forward quotation also suffered a decline of 3/16d. to 19-13/16d. India and speculators sold. Buyers were scarce. Business was small and the market was quiet. Later on India brought at 1/16 lb. over fixed rates and the market was steady. New York Silver was unchanged at 44-3/4 cents and Montreal futures declined 10 points. Shanghai T. T. was quoted 1-2-1/4. The local Silver market was quiet in sympathy with weakness in foreign markets. There was scattered selling in Silver but Gold was steady with a moderate turnover.

SILVER.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready	50	12	6
Fagan delivery	50	13	0
Fagan Teji-Mandi	0	6	0
Chaitra delivery	50	14	0
Chaitra Teji-Mandi	0	13	0

GOLD.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready	34	8	6
Fagan delivery	34	8	6
Fagan Teji-Mandi	0	1	0
Chaitra delivery	34	8	0
Chaitra Teji-Mandi	0	2	3

Montreal Silver

MONTREAL, March 8.

March	44.95—10
May	44.90—10
July	44.90—10

LONDON SILVER

London, March 8.

Spot	20 1/16
Forward	19 13/16

LONDON GOLD

London, March 8.

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-19-7 1/2

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 8

April	£10-8-9
May	£10-10-0

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, March 9

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	28	13	0
Highest	29	0	6
Lowest	28	12	0
Closing	28	15	9
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	31	14	0
Highest	32	1	0
Lowest	31	13	0
Closing	32	0	6
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	18	13	0
Highest	18	14	0
Lowest	18	12	3
Closing	18	14	0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, March 9

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39-17-6
Standard copper 3 months	£40-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£44-17-6
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-0-0
Copper sheets.. 1st instalment	Rs. 44-4-0
Copper sheets 2nd instalment	Rs. 45-4-0
Tone: Steady.	

LONDON METALS

London, March 8.

Copper	£40 0 0
Lead	15 8 9
Spelter	£14 5 0
Tin	£185 12 6

LONDON SUGAR

London, March 8.

May 5s. 3 1/4d.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 8

March	88 1/8d.
May	87d.
July	85 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, March 8

May	dol 0.90 1/8
July	dol 0.85 1/2
September	dol 0.85 7/8

New York Sugar

New York, March 8

July	2.18
September	2.19
January	2.15

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, March 9

Ready Java	Rs. 15 4 0
Shipment March	5 4 0
Shipment April June	5 5 0
Shipment July Sept	5 5 6
Kesar	12 1 0
Saraya	11 9 0
Java Spot	F. 7.00

Produce Receipts

Bombay, March 9

Wheat	6,933 cwts.
Linseed	13,775 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	605 cwts.
Gingellyseed	834 cwts.
Groundnuts	11,702 cwts.
Castorseed	225 cwts.
Rice	33,309 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,109 cwts.
Cottonseed	7,482 cwts.
Gram	1,472 cwts.
Joowar	593 cwts.
Maize	8 cwts.
Barley	830 cwts.
Bajree	1,633 cwts.
Indian sugar	10,284 cwts

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 8.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked March sellers	26/10 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked May/August paid	26/9

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, March 9.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57	100/6
3 per cent 1951/54	102/8
3 per cent 1941	103/6
3 per cent U P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/8
4 per cent 1960/70	114/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/12
5 per cent 1939/44	104/6
5 per cent 1939/43	107/7
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	102/6
TAX FREES	
4 per cent 1953/6	113
5 per cent 1955	123/6
5 per cent 1945/55	119/2
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore	102/4

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 98/10 but due to heavy cash sales later declined to Rs. 98/10. Tone was quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 9.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON

Bank's selling	T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying	T T 1/6 5/32
Bank buying	D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying	3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling	T T 264 3/4
Bank's buying	T T 262 3/4
PARIS—	
Bank's selling	T T 1,167
Bank's buying	T T 1,187
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling	T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying	T T 77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 1/4
JAVA—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 1/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling	D D 83 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling	D D 79 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling	D D 155 7/8
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling	D D 92 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.01.93 8th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 9th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 9th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 9th instant.
Java/London 8.94 3/4 9th instant.
London/Paris 156.03 8th instant.
London/Belgium 29.62 3/4 8th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.60 3/4 8th instant.
London/Berlin 12.41 8th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.41 3/8 8th instant.
London/New York 5.01.60 8th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.95 3/4 8th instant
London/Italy 95.28 8th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-19-8 1/2 7th instant.
Gold £6-19-7 1/2 8th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 1/4 7th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 1/16 8th instant.
Silver London Forward 20 7th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 8th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 7th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 8th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 7th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 8th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 7th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 8th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T. T. London on:—

New York	5.01.60
Paris	156.03
Berlin	12.41
Madrid	80.88
Amsterdam	8.96 3/4
Brussels	29.62 3/4
Madrid	80.00
Berne	21.60 3/4
Prague	142.68

LONDON SEEDS.

London, March 8.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton March sellers	£12/10/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton March sellers	£13/18/9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton March sellers	£14/5/0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. c.i.f. ton March/April sellers	£12/2/66
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton March/April sellers	£12/2/6

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 8.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, parcels March/April sellers	49/3
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels March/April sellers	40
Wheat South Australian parcels March sellers	36/6

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 8.

Smoked Sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	7 1/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 8.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£78 5/8
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£91 3/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£113 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£75 3/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£101 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£102 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 1/2
Victory Bond	£110 7/8
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	£12
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£95
National Bank of India	£40 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 6th-7th March	16,807
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-197	1,344,593
Receipts into Bombay same time last seasan	1,896,851
Decrease	552,258

PAY IN—MARCH 14 PAY OUT—MARCH 17

Tata Steel Shares Again Look Up

GENERAL BUYING AND PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT

Cheerful Feeling On Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, March 9.

Yesterday Wall Street Market was steady despite the failure of a prominent firm and U.S. Steel Shares closed at a rise of dol. 1/2. Latest cables state that the French Government may be forced to resign if the Socialists do not agree with the new financial and social programmes.

The local Share Bazar opened quiet and prices declined few points under scattered selling. Tata Steel Defds. declined to Rs. 1047/8.

At this level there was active and impressive general buying assisted by professional bulls and prices rapidly advanced to new high levels. The market being thoroughly liquidated there was scarcity of offerings and Brokers were forced to bid up prices to fill orders.

There was decidedly complete change in the general sentiment and buyers were confident of higher prices.

The market is highly manipulated and since last Friday prices are daily going up. The lowest level reached was Rs. 875 for Dfds. and to-day they were done as high as Rs. 1130.

From this it will be seen that the net rise in the last four days is Rs. 255. If the present rate of improvement is maintained, before long will reach dizzy heights.

If the present rise is justified it can safely be said that the recent crisis was uncalled for and must have been the creation of some operators who willfully forced distress selling which must have resulted in extensive losses.

It is a fact that several outside operators who were found heavily long had to liquidate their holdings as professionals were doing all their best to depress prices.

Now when no outsider is left on the long side, some professional operators are helping to send up prices with extensive buying orders and at the same time invite outsiders to join them in a rising market, so that they may unload their purchases at higher levels on new buyers.

It is a fact that these operators being in the right direction and having full control over the market will not leave any stone unturned to attract outsiders. But recent experience must not be forgotten.

It is a market which needs great caution.

At the opening Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1060 and after declining to Rs. 1047 advanced to Rs. 1130. At this level there was some realising and prices reacted to Rs. 1110. Cotton Mill Shares and other sections were also very steady in sympathy and the tone of the market was erratic.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 9.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	363	12
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	917	8
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6)	245	0
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	256	4
100 COLABA (Rs. 4)	178	12
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	110	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	340	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-7-0	
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	137	8
1,000 GOKAK (Rs. 6-4)	180	0
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,720	0
100 Indore	65	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 3)	118	8
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	336	4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	532	8
250 Madras United	35	0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	1102	8
250 Model	49	4
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	258	2
100 Osmanshahi (Re 1)		3
100 Phoenix (nil)	253	12
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	76	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	1,950	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	91	4
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 5)	235	0
100 Swan	102	8
500 Visnnu (Rs. 50)	1285	0
1000 Western (Rs. 10,	915	

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	116	0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	33	10
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,577	8
125-500 1 Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	288	2
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	146	4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3)	120	0
5 Union (As. 4)	5-14-6	

CEMENTS.

100 ASSOCIATED	137	8

INSURANCE.

100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	855	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	12
20 Mercantile	55	4
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	40	10
200 Oriental	4,400	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	10

ELECTRIC.

10 Ahm. Old	142	8
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 43)	1475	0
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	12	14
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	120	0
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165-0	
10 Broach (As 5)	10	8
100 Karachi (4)	222	8
100 Poona (4)	206	4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	160	0
100 TATA HYYDRO (Rs. 3)	153	12
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 20)	1377	8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	920	0
100 C. Province	101	8
100 Dn. Baramati	104	1
100 Gujarat	98	4
100 Mandra Bhon	100	0
100 Pachora Jamner	94	12
100 Sara Sirajgunj	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	751	4

MININGS.

9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6	15
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-8)	2	7
10 Indian Iron and Steel	29	2
10 SHIVRAJPUR (As. 8)	54	12
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1110	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 9.

Bombay Dyeing (912/4) 905 918 927 925 931 916 917
Century (244/6) 239 251 246 245
Central India (257/8) 255 260 245
Kohinoor (335/10) 335 333 340 337 336, ono
New Great (255) 247 251 250 257 255 260 258
Simple (91/14) 89 92/91
Swadeshi (235) 235 240 235
Associated Cement (135/12) 136 137 136 138 137/8
Andhra (1475) 1465 1475
Tata Hydro (153/2) 153/2 153/12
Tata Power (1381/4) 1380 1377 1385 1380 1377
Tram. Ord. (117/8) 117/8 118/12 120
T. Steel Dfd. (1082/8) 1060 1055 1092 1105 1102 1112 1107 1130 1110 1115 1110
T. Steel Ord. (252/8) 248 252 255/8 257 256 260 257 258 257
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (170/4) 170/8 171
Bellapur (167/8) 165 168 167 168
B. Steam (246/4) 246 247 248
B. Burma (637/8) 630 648 647 655 646

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, March 8.

Bank bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank bills 6 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

Fine trade bills 3 months rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine trade bills 6 months rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent.

75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	257	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
1,000 ALCOCK (Rs. 6)	351	4
50 BELAPUR (Rs. 5.)	168	2
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	855	0
250 Bombay Steam (Rs. 13-12)	248	12
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	646	4
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 8.)	226	4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-9-6	
50 TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	95	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	151	4
50 I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2) XD	44	12
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs 26)	665	0
30 PREMIER CON. Rs. 2-15)	74	0
15 Scindia	21	2
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29	4
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1500	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	287	8
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	74	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6½ p.c. Prem Const. 1st.	107	8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	155	12
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1580	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	205	10
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	171	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	14
4 p.c. Bom Telephone	51	12
7 p.c. Sholapur	83	12
6 p.c Tata Hydro.	109	6

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1938

Harijans' Right To Visit Temple Must Be Recognised

Congress Ministry Urged To Bring Forward Legislation To Remove Their Social Disabilities; Tributes To Rulers Of Travancore And Indore

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswamy, Leader of the Pioneer Madras Harijan Pilgrim Party to Travancore Temples and President, the Arundhatya Maha Sabha, Madras, in the course of a statement says:—

With the proclamation of His Highness the Maharajah Holkar of Indore bringing joy to the heart of millions the present year has claimed its place in the history of Social and Religious reconstruction in India. Students of Indian History have grown restive over the substance of the special disabilities to the Harijans in a country which has led the world in ancient times as the mother of civilisation

From that acme and pinnacle of glorious civilisation India slowly underwent a new change with the establishment of the class system She fell from her pedestal But along with the vigour of class distinction grew a new element of toleration especially in recent times. The intermingling of East and the West has a good share in this direction of favouring free thinking on broad humanitarian lines.

Proceeding he says:—The clarion call come from the South. The impetus to the restitution of the rights of Harijans was given by a State where if anywhere orthodoxy was rife the memorable Travancore Proclamation now lives on everyone's lips and we are struck dumb by the unflinching courage and love of justice of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore in making himself the pioneer in this field. The ball of social equity has been set rolling down hill. And we are grateful to His Highness the Maharajah Holkar of Indore who has marked the second mile stone on the avenues to social uplift. All glory to H. H the Maharajah Holkar of Indore.

Each age is characterised by its individuals. We are living essentially in an age which is averse to communal distinction having religious sanctions for its basis, but untenable in the interests of moral and social progress. While His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore and His Highness the Maharajah of Indore have claimed the nichi in the temple of immortal fame, and the world is expecting by an act of law what it has admitted in spirit. There are some who are resolved to be unyielding to popular demand But we hope if the consideration, that a living world is a changing world, carries no appeal to them, they may have to adopt the measure, in alignment, to an insurmountable majority, for which they could have been the glorious pioneers.

We have watched the unpleasant incidents connected with the Kudal Manickam Temple dispute. We hope that Cochin will at least now make amends for not having followed the sister State. We eagerly watch for the day when Cochin will share with Travancore and Indore the honour of building a New India.

Madras is an enlightened and forward presidency and to-day the Congress Ministry is in power and can do anything it pleases and in as short a time as possible. I appeal to it also to add one more feather to its cap by a speedy legislation removing the bar of access to any human being to the presence of God as enthroned in our temples.—A P.

NEED OF UNITARY CONTROL

No Separation Of Boy And Girl Scout Movements

The Secretary, I.N.S.A. writes:—

A meeting of the Council of the Indian National Scout Association was held on Saturday, 5th inst. in the absence of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. M. C. Chagla, the District Commissioner of the I.N.S.A., presided. The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:—

CHANGE IN PROMISE URGED.

The Council reiterates its decision of the 12th December, 1937. The Council regrets the decision taken by the Headquarters' Council of the All-India Boy Scouts Association; but in light of that decision the Council is of opinion that no useful purpose will be served by keeping the word 'State' which was only accepted as a compromise if all-India unity was to be achieved.

It is desirable that the future all-India Association should have as its promise loyalty to "God and Country" which is the minimum promise required by the International Scout Bureau, or in the alternative the proposal put forward in the Constitution of the "Hind Scout Association" where the promise runs as follows:

"Desiring to be a good citizen of my motherland, I promise on my honour to do my best to observe the Scout Law."

NEED OF UNITARY CONTROL

It is the declared policy of the I.N.S.A. that there should be a single Scout Movement in India to serve the needs of boys and girls alike and therefore no compromise should be accepted by the representatives of the I.N.S.A. which will lead to separation of the Boy and Girl Scout Movements. It is possible to make the Girl Scout Section autonomous within the Province provided it recognises the jurisdiction of the Provincial and National Councils established by an All-India Association.

The Council of the I.N.S.A. is of opinion that no purpose will be served by holding the Second Round Table Conference at New Delhi immediately on the termination of the meeting of the subcommittee as proper invitations with sufficient notice must be sent to all Provincial and State Associations in India.

CONSTITUTION.

The Council is of opinion that the constitution of the new all-India Association should be of a Federal type and based on democratic principles and a sub-committee be appointed to consider the draft constitution. The following sub-committee was appointed:

1. Dr. B. H. Mehta.
2. Mr. P. A. Mhatre.
3. Mr. G. S. Chitre.
4. K. G. Vaidyanathan.
5. Mr. V. V. Kenkare.
6. Mr. S. M. Desai.

The Council of the I.N.S.A. congratulates the Boy Scouts Association of the Bombay Presidency on the firm and patriotic stand taken by them on the question of the Pledge.

Sarat Bose And 5 Others Resign

Dispute Over Appointment Of Chief Executive Officer

CALCUTTA, March 9.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, President, and five other members including Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chaudhury, Mayor of Calcutta, have, it is understood, resigned from the Calcutta Congress Municipal Association, consequent to its decision, arrived at in its meeting last night, to recommend the reappointment of Mr. J. C. Mukherjee as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for a further period of three years and four months from the date of the expiry of his present term of office in November next.

Mr. Sarat Bose had, it appears, requested the Association at this meeting to postpone consideration of the question of Mr. Mukherjee's reappointment pending the return of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to Calcutta. This idea was not entertained, and the Association recommended the reappointment of Mr. Mukherjee by 28 votes to 13.

In a joint letter of resignation Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and others point out that the recent decision of the Association not to support the proposal of recruitment to the Corporation services by examination was entirely opposed to their principle.—A. P.

SURVEY OF JIUNRI

Has No Military Significance: Press Report Contradicted

NEW DELHI, March 7.

A Press Note says:—

With reference to recent Press reports, it is again emphasised that the survey of Jiunri which was recently carried out has no military significance, and is solely connected with the development of the civil air route to India.

Jiunri is on the eastern shore of Gwadar Bay and is situated in the territory of Kalat State; and it will be remembered that the Government of India a few years ago prepared a civil aerodrome at this place. It has been used as an emergency landing ground at intervals ever since.

Gwadar, which is in Muscat territory, has under arrangements made by His Majesty's Government been used as a regular landing place for the aeroplanes on the England-India route for the last eight or nine years. Recently the flying boats which have been brought into service have also landed at Gwadar. The increasing need of the air services have led to a demand for a considerable development of the facilities available at Gwadar both for sea and land planes, and this organisation has been under investigation for the last two years.

Before coming to a decision in this matter, the Air Ministry and Imperial Airways decided to investigate alternatives, in which investigation the Government of India are assisting. The use of Jiunri presented itself as one of these alternatives, and a survey party recently carried out a preliminary examination in this neighbourhood as a result of which further investigation may be made.—United Press.

A.I.C.C.'s APPEAL TO MALAYA INDIANS

No Black-legging In Place Of Chinese In Japanese Mines

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

A cablegram received by the A.I.C.C. Office from the Malaya-Chinese reads:—

"Chinese labourers boycotted work in Japanese iron mines in Johore. Indian labourers are substituted by Chinese labourers. Iron is an important war material Japan greatly needed. Please instruct Indian labourers to cease work. Most urgent."

In this connection, an appeal has been addressed to the Central Indian Association and the Indians of Malaya by Mr. Rammanohar Lohia, Secretary, Foreign Department, which reads in part:

"It is a matter of profound sorrow that Indian labourers should act as black-legs. Even in normal times black-legging is regarded as a serious breach in workers' unity and condemned as such by all who desire prosperity and progress of the masses. Now, when this black-legging leads to the manufacture of bombs and munitions that are employed to rain vast human suffering and to subject one nation under the Imperialist domination of another, it acquires a sinister significance. The Indian National Congress has on a number of occasions drawn the attention of the Indian people to the implications of the Sino-Japanese war and expressed its sympathy and solidarity with the Chinese people. It is absolutely essential that we should translate in concrete terms our expressions of sympathy and solidarity. An occasion has arisen when the Indian community of Malaya can discharge its duty by the freedom of all peoples in a practical way. It should see to it that Indians are not used as instruments of Imperialist domination.

Pray, persuade the Indian workers to come out of the Japanese iron mines of Johore."—A. P.

End Of Tibbi College Strike

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 8.

Harijan sports were held in Delhi yesterday when about 150 children and 50 adults of Depressed Classes competed. An Exhibition of work by Chamars of Delhi Gate was also held. In the absence of Lady Grigg, Mr. Shriram presided and distributed prizes.

Strike of students of Ayurvedic section of Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College came to a close today.

Customs Official's Alertness Checks Smuggling

Increase In Revenue Receipts: Benefit To Indigenous Industries

NEW DELHI, March 8.

THRILLING STORIES OF SEIZURES OF SMUGGLED GOODS CONTINUE TO COME FROM THE MADRAS COAST, AS A RESULT OF THE TIGHTENING OF THE CUSTOMS CONTROL AT THE PLACE—STATES AN UNOFFICIAL NOTE ISSUED TO-DAY. IT PROCEEDS:—

On a December night at 11 p.m. information was received at Negapatam about some silk goods being smuggled. An hour later, the Customs official receiving the information was on the way with his men after the smugglers. The party had to travel along an unmetalled road and the road was by then turned into liquid mud by a heavy downpour, which fell soon after they started. The cars sank into the mud and were unable to turn, but the party pushed on as best as they could. They crossed the river, which was waist-deep and arrived at the village indicated, soaked to the skin. Eleven bundles of silk they discovered in a locked house the owner of which was not to be found.

They carried the bundles across the river and put them in the cars and then as it was impossible for the cars to travel under their own power, lest they should slide of the bund, either into the river on the one side or into the paddy fields on the other, they enlisted the aid of about 20 coolies for each car and pushed them for about half a mile, when they were met by a large number of men from a neighbouring village, who tried to create trouble and to prevent the coolies from assisting them. A little firmness and tact enabled the party to get control of the situation and after about three hours they were able to get to the river Uppanar and cross it in knee-deep water.

They then struck across the country for two miles and found another unmetalled road through which they ploughed back to Negapatam, reaching there at 5 p. m. after being on move for about 17 hours.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT

Another notable seizure the same month of 19 bundles of silk.

The smugglers appear to have made unsuccessful attempts to break through customs cordon and ultimately decided to store the goods at Panangudi, where the customs authorities managed to lay hands on them.

A third seizure reported from the same locality is of a consignment of 59 dozens of Japanese automatic lighters which were captured at Puthupet. This was followed early in January last by the capture of not less than 2,000 cigarette lighters in the Pondicherry border.

Seizures of smuggled silk continued in January. In the early part of the month, 5 bundles of silk and Japanese matches valued at Rs. 460/- and 11 bundles of silk valued at Rs. 2,500/- were seized on the Karaikal Frontier.

A sharp watch kept on the Porto Novo area was similarly rewarded a few days later with the seizure of 100 pieces of Fuji silk in 13 bundles valued at about Rs. 3,600 immediately they landed from the Catamaran which brought them from Karaikal.

On the same day there were two other good seizures at other part of the Karaikal Frontier, one of 12 bundles valued at Rs. 4,000 close to Negapatam and the other of 11 bundles valued at Rs. 3,500 on the borders of Pudukottah State.

The seizure of the 12 bundles was a laborious effort. These formed part of a consignment which the customs officials had been watching several weeks. After a trial of patience on both sides, the authorities got the information that the goods were buried in a village, three miles from the frontier and scattered over an area of about 2 square miles. A cordon was placed round the village and after 24 hours' search 11 bundles were recovered. In the next 24 hours another bundle was found.

Sharp Watch

Inside Karaikal, two goods were stored near the frontier with the objecting of rushing through the moment there was a relaxation on the part of the customs authorities, but a sharp watch was kept and 5 bundles of silk and 23 tins of saccharine valued at Rs. 1,300 were captured when an attempt was made to smuggle them through.

On the Pondicherry Frontier also on the same day, a car was seized containing Rs. 4,000 worth of silk. The driver has since then been convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 3 months.

It is significant that the total sum collected in December alone by sale of goods seized amounted to over Rs. 91,000.

That the customs control is on a fair way to success is also apparent from the increase in revenue receipts.

The collections at Madras and Tuticorin in November on goods which were formerly smuggled in large quantities were in excess of the collections in November 1936 by Rs. 2-1/2 lakhs and of those in November 1935 by Rs. 5½ lakhs. The bulk of the increase is in the collection on silk and artificial silk. About Rs. 2 lakhs of the Madras increase is on raw silk alone. This and the increase in the collections of artificial silk yarn are also an indication of the extent to which the indigenous industries are benefiting from the curtailment of smuggling.—United Press.

BAJAJI'S WIRE TO INDORE DEWAN

MADRAS, Mach 9.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Prime Minister, has sent the following telegram to the Dewan of Indore: "My colleagues and myself send our congratulations and heartily wish that the people of your state would extend the same co-operation as the people of Travancore to their Maharajah's proclamation. Your Government's noble action is a great step towards All India Hindus soon deciding to be true to Hinduism."—A. P.

Madras M.L.A. Dead

CALICUT, March 9.

The death has occurred of Mr. Achuthan, member of the Madras Legislative Assembly and a prominent Congressman of Malabar.—A. P.

Gurukul 'Varsity Anniversary

GURUKULA KANGRI, (By Mail).

The Gurukula University, Kangri, Hardwar is on the eve of celebrating its 36th anniversary during the days of Kumbh Mela. The function will commence from April 10 and will last upto April 17. The convocation ceremony will take place on April 16. Admission of new Brahmacharis will begin on April 14. Among the various conferences the most important are the Veda Sammelan, the Saraswati Sammelan, the Rashtra Shiksha Sammelan, the Mahila Sammelan and the Dalitoddhar Sammelan.—United Press.

The Tirunelneli Municipal Council has requested the Madras Government to amend the Agricultural Debt Relief Bill, so as to bring within its scope agriculturists living within municipal limits.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE INVESTORS*

LOOK AT 'EM GO! THEY BUSTED OUR BARRIER LIKE KINDLING!
THAT'S THEM ALL RIGHT --SAME TIRE-MARKS! --WE GOTTA SPREAD TH' WORD!
DIDN'T EVEN DENT THE HOOD! THIS CAR CAN TAKE IT!
YEAH -- AN' WE BETTER DO SOMETHING! THESE TIRES ARE GIVIN' US AWAY!
NEW ONES ALL AROUND! -- AN' HURRY! --- YOU HAVEN'T GOT A RADIO SET HERE, HAVE YOU?
I GOT ONE AT HOME, BUT NOT HERE, SIR-
DON'T TRY TO TELL THIS MECHANIC ANYTHING, SEE?
4-22
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LYMAN ANDERSON

MOONJE PLEADS FOR FEDERATION

INDORE, March 8.

An earnest appeal to the Hindus to compose their differences and improve the present condition of the untouchables in the country in order to prevent their embracing other religions and strengthening them and to accept the Federation scheme of the Government of India Act which would bring about the unity of Indian India and British India was made by Dr B. S. Moonje, presiding today, over the second anniversary of the Hindu Religion Protection Society.—A. P.

London: Mr. Edwin Haward has resigned the editorship of the "North China Daily News" and has taken up charge of the Indian section of "The Great Britain and the East".

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